THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE NEW SURVEY.

THE Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the members of the new Survey Expedition are now on their way to Palestine, and in a few days' time will have commenced this important undertaking.

Sergeant Black and Corporal Armstrong sailed from Southampton in charge of the stores, on Saturday, October 21st, in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, "Ceylon," the Company having kindly granted, as on previous occasions, passages for them at a reduced rate. Captain R. W. Stewart, R.E., who takes command of the expedition, has followed by the Brindisi route, and will arrive at Alexandria about the same time as the "Ceylon," probably on November 3rd. They will then proceed at once to Jaffa, and commence their work as soon as possible. It is, of course, impossible to speak with certainty with regard to the manner of conducting the Survey. Unforeseen circumstances may arise to alter Captain Stewart's intended plans; but it will interest our subscribers to learn what course has been suggested.

On arrival at Jaffa, the men will be set to work to unpack the stores and instruments, and get them ready for use. This will necessarily take several days, and meanwhile Captain Stewart will proceed to Jerusalem, and will call upon the authorities there, and other gentlemen who have taken an active interest in our work. The Committee have also given him special instructions to make himself acquainted, by a careful examination on the spot, with the topography of Jerusalem, and the results of Captain Warren's

excavations, in case he should be called upon at any time to make further explorations in the holy city. On his return to Jaffa, the survey will be at once commenced. The following notes, which embody the instructions given to Captain Stewart, having been prepared by Captain Wilson at the request of the Committee, will best explain the intended operations of the expedition.

The objects of the present expedition to Palestine are—

1. To obtain an accurate map of the country, on which, in addition to the topographical features, shall be laid down the sites of all towns, villages, ruins, roads, &c.

2. To collect, as far as possible, the native names and traditions connected with the various places.

3. To make tentative excavations where necessary.

4. To carry on a series of meteorological observations.

5. To make such notes as may be possible on the geology of the country, its botany, zoology, &c.

6. To take any opportunity which may offer of making excavations at Jerusalem, which will lead to decisive results.

7. To examine and make plans and drawings of interesting archæological remains in the country.

8. To carry out generally the scheme which has been proposed in the several prospectuses issued by the Committee.

The survey of that portion of Palestine lying on the west of the River Jordan is to be regarded as the principal object of the expedition. The American Palestine Exploration Fund, working side by side with us, will undertake the survey of the country lying on the east of the Jordan.

Scale.—The Committee consider that the scale of the finished map should not be less than one inch to a mile. Special localities and plans of important buildings to be on a larger scale, as circumstances may require.

Base.—The locality best suited for the measurement of a base is on the plain east of Jaffa, in the neighbourhood of Lydda and Ramleh. The two points, Lydda Mosque and Ramleh Tower, should be taken into the triangulation, and connected as soon as possible with a common point of the Admiralty survey at Jaffa, and also with the triangulation of the Jerusalem survey.

A second base should be measured on the Plain of Esdraelon, and connected with the first by triangulation, when the survey of the northern portion of the country is commenced.

Triangulation.—A regular triangulation will be carried over the country from the base line. The computation of this will be made in England, for which purpose copies of the observations will be sent home as soon as they can conveniently be made. The adoption of this plan will probably save considerable expense, since it will enable Captain Stewart to devote much more time to field work, and thus hasten the completion of the survey.

Some maps have been very carefully prepared under the direction of Captain Wilson, embodying the results of the Admiralty, and other surveys; and it will be sufficient for the field surveys if the points are laid down on the projections on these maps, either by plotting the angles, or by latitudes, and true bearings. There are also many points laid down on the projections with sufficient accuracy to enable them to be made use of in sketching. The field sketches will be made on any scale larger than the one inch, which may be found advisable. Copies of these, either photographs or tracings, will be sent home from time to time.

Altitudes.—The altitudes of trigonometrical stations will be obtained by reciprocal angles of elevation and depression, and by barometer; other altitudes by barometer only.

Excavations.—It is not thought advisable that any extensive excavations should be made until the survey shall have been completed. But slight excavations of a tentative character may, perhaps, be made with advantage at some spots which seem to promise valuable results.

Excavations at Jerusalem.—A false impression seems to have got abroad amongst some of our subscribers, that we are going to give up our researches at Jerusalem. Such is not the case, for the holy city must always remain the central point of interest; and to it we must always gravitate, however we may spread ourselves in other directions for a time. Two reasons have led the Committee to take up at this time the survey of Palestine for their special work; *first*—that, having tried every means to obtain permission to excavate *within* the Haram Area, and having failed to obtain it,

and few other spots remaining where excavations could be made which would promise decisive results, without proceeding on a scale to which the present funds are quite inadequate, it appeared advisable to postpone further excavations there until a better opportunity presents itself; *secondly*—the extreme importance of a speedy completion of an accurate and systematic survey of Palestine. The tide of Western civilisation also setting in more strongly every year tends to obliterate the relics of past ages, which, if once lost, can never be recalled. It is well known that many old names, and traditions, and traces of the ancient inhabitants of the country, still remain, and no time should be lost in securing them. Very little, too, is known of those very portions of the country which were chiefly inhabited by the Jews, viz., the mountains and hill tops. The roads through Palestine are confined almost entirely to the valleys and plains, and few travellers have explored the country lying away from those roads. But, while the survey of the country is to be regarded as the main object of the present expedition, Captain Stewart has been instructed to place himself in communication with some trustworthy person at Jerusalem, so that he may be constantly informed of the state of things there; and if any opportunity should occur of making excavations within the city at certain important points which have been pointed out to him, he is to hasten thither and set to work at once.

It is hoped that he may be able to obtain the assistance of M. Clermont-Ganneau, whose name is so well known in connection with the discovery of the Moabite Stone and other discoveries at Jerusalem. M. Ganneau has already expressed his willingness to assist us in our work, and is a contributor to our *Quarterly Statements*. His assistance will be of the greatest value, since he has become intimately acquainted with the topography of Jerusalem by a long residence there, and has considerable knowledge of the mode of dealing with the people.

We must congratulate ourselves on having secured the services of so experienced and competent an officer as Captain Stewart to take the command of this expedition. He has been attached to the staff of the Ordnance survey of England for the last three years, having been in charge of the station at Chester; and, having

been formerly quartered in Ceylon, he has also had some experience of Eastern life. The two non-commissioned officers who accompany him are picked men from the Ordnance survey staff, and have been engaged on the survey of Scotland for several years. They have also received at Chatham, under the direction of Lieutenant Anderson, special instruction for their work in Palestine.

No trouble or expense has been spared in rendering the organisation of the expedition as complete as possible; and the instruments, the greater part of which have been supplied by Government, have been selected with the greatest care, and most accurately tested. Captain Stewart is himself an experienced photographer, and is well supplied with the necessary apparatus.

Lastly, we have secured the services of Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake. His assistance cannot fail to be of the greatest value. Mr. Drake accompanied Mr. Palmer in his interesting journey through the Desert of the Tîh and Moab; and for the last twelve months he has been residing in Palestine, travelling about, and making explorations. He is well acquainted with the Arabic language, and has had great experience in collecting names and traditions. He has also for many years devoted his attention to the collection of objects of natural history. At present he is engaged upon an expedition in Northern Syria, but he hopes to be able to join Captain Stewart before Christmas. In every respect, therefore, this new work of the Palestine Exploration Fund promises a successful issue. One thing only is needed, viz., sufficient funds to enable us to carry on the work until its completion; and, when it is remembered that our work is nothing less than the collection and diffusion of information for the purpose of throwing light upon the pages of the Bible, it is impossible to believe that our appeal will be made in vain.

APPROXIMATE LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, AND ALTITUDES ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL OF POINTS IN THE PLAIN OF PHILISTIA.

BY CAPTAIN WARREN, R.E.

Name.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude.
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Feet.
El Muntàr	31	29	17	34	28	19	
Fânâ	31	29	25	34	45	55	
Ghuzzeh (highest minaret)	31	30	18	34	27	51	
Tubaka	31	30	41	34	41	14	
Kufieh	31	30	20	34	42	15	
Tel Nargîly	31	30	39	34	45	18	650
Khan Mirhaz	31	30	56	34	47	45	
Bir	31	30	55	34	48	12	
Anchorage	31	31	15	34	26	37	
Sheihk Adwan	31	31	31	34	27	48	
Neby Hûd	31	31	56	34	37	24	
Hûj	31	31	13	34	37	11	
Ruin	31	31	28	34	48	58	
Nesleh	31	32	13	34	28	7	
Jebelieh	31	32	6	34	28	30	
Beit Hanûn	31	32	24	34	32	31	
Jelameh	31	32	42	34	37	20	150
Tel el Hâsy	31	32	16	34	44	12	490
Sheihk Alî	31	32	33	34	53	20	1210
Beit Lehia	31	33	3	34	28	53	
Dimrah	31	33	44	34	35	8	
Ruin	31	33	31	34	35	30	
Negid	31	33	6	34	35	53	50
Simsim	31	33	48	34	36	23	
Khan Kums	31	33	18	34	37	14	120
Ajlan	31	33	58	34	43	20	360
Ruin	31	33	30	34	43	28	
Tel Tunnur	31	33	14	34	43	53	
Es Sukkarîyeh	31	33	55	34	47	10	
Tel ed Dewâr	31	33	56	34	50	25	800
Deir Esnaid	31	34	42	34	34	31	
Aran	31	34	14	24	36	5	
Zeita	31	34	28	34	36	25	
Babliveh	31	34	5	34	36	50	
Bureir	31	34	6	34	38	30	
Um Lakis	31	34	9	34	41	35	230
Kubeibeh	31	34	18	34	50	52	
Herbia	31	35	55	34	33	28	
Beit Jerja	31	35	40	34	35	52	
Simbis	31	35	58	34	38	54	
Ruin	31	35	5	34	52	15	880
Mar Hanneh	31	35	48	34	53	50	1060
Burbareh	31	36	45	34	35	32	
El Jieh	31	36	54	34	36	41	
Huleikat	31	36	12	34	39	22	
Balad Menshiyeh	31	36	44	34	47	12	
Arak Menshiyeh	31	36	59	34	47	32	350
Quarries	31	36	3	34	48	40	420
Beit Jebrin	31	36	34	34	54	15	
Neby Nakhhaz	31	36	59	34	55	58	1200
Beit Ula	31	36	15	35	1	10	1400
Nuba	31	36	44	35	1	30	
Nahlieh	31	37	37	34	34	25	
Beit Tima	31	37	54	34	37	44	
Falugy	31	37	48	34	45	5	220
Ruin	31	37	18	34	52	52	
Wely Bulnak	31	37	13	34	53	59	760
Kileh	31	37	9	35	0	5	1130
Kharas	31	37	10	35	2	10	
Kuratiyeh (castle)	31	38	45	34	43	41	260
Kuratiyeh (town)	31	38	48	34	43	58	260
Zeita	31	38	24	34	50	17	
Yatta	31	38	27	34	51	59	550
Tel Bulnard	31	38	3	34	52	28	660
El Hulf	31	38	53	34	52	55	
Kudna (castle)	31	38	59	34	53	48	950
Kudna (town)	31	38	48	34	53	58	
Jebeibeh	31	38	13	34	54	22	1350
Um Burj	31	38	12	34	58	10	1450
Gurma	31	38	48	34	58	35	1470
Sheihk Mudkor	31	38	13	34	59	45	1360
Russeim	31	38	58	34	59	40	1140
Abu Shûk	31	38	27	35	1	45	1350
Ruin	31	38	48	35	2	15	1360
Askulan	31	39	53	34	32	38	100
Jorah	31	39	25	34	33	20	
Julis	31	39	51	34	40	30	
Arak es Saudan	31	39	6	34	42	10	250
Hatta	31	39	11	34	44	44	300
El Juseir	31	39	41	34	46	50	360
Drusa	31	39	38	34	55	58	
Big Tree	31	39	41	35	0	25	750
Ruin	31	39	8	35	2	10	
Surîf	31	39	22	35	3	15	1460
Mejdel	31	40	25	34	36	15	

Name.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude.
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Feet.
Beit Affa	31	40	8	34	43	12	
Summeil	31	40	7	34	48	10	410
Berkusia	31	40	49	34	49	40	660
Dhikrin	31	40	12	34	51	55	690
Rana	31	40	20	34	52	52	700
Deir Dubban	31	40	34	34	53	35	930
Ruin	31	40	6	34	54	50	
Ruin	31	40	35	34	55	20	
Ruin	31	40	59	34	56	50	
Ruin	31	40	45	34	57	35	
Jebah	31	40	22	35	3	40	1750
Hamâmeh	31	41	41	34	35	59	100
Abdis	31	41	12	34	42	28	
Baalin	31	41	15	34	49	25	
Ruin	31	41	35	34	51	50	
Sotta	31	41	40	34	54	20	760
Ruin	31	41	53	34	54	50	
Ajjur	31	41	24	34	55	10	880
Ruin	31	41	28	34	57	5	
Shuweikeh	31	41	3	34	58	5	780
Beit Natif	31	41	40	34	59	40	1200
Town	31	41	15	35	3	50	
Es Sawafir, 1	31	42	8	34	42	20	
Es Sawafir, 2	31	42	7	34	43	12	
Tel es Safiyeh	31	42	10	34	51	0	500
Ruin	31	42	25	34	54	8	
Tel Zakarieh	31	42	2	34	56	5	1000
Kefr Zakarieh	31	42	31	34	56	42	
Yarmuth	31	42	34	34	58	30	
Neby Bulus	31	42	24	34	58	45	
Senasin	31	42	29	35	3	20	
Beit Daras	31	43	42	34	40	59	
Tel et Turmus	31	43	28	34	47	25	
Neby Daud	31	43	35	34	51	32	600
Moghullis	31	43	31	34	53	40	640
Ruin	31	43	10	34	54	30	
Tel Keishûm	31	43	44	34	57	0	1150
Zelua Alia	31	43	2	34	58	45	1080
Jarash	31	43	15	35	0	17	
Village	31	43	45	35	3	55	
Neby	31	44	21	34	37	55	
Es Sawafir, 3	31	44	10	34	42	29	
Kustineh	31	44	12	34	46	51	260
Letineh	31	44	11	34	49	22	
Kheimeh	31	44	43	34	49	48	
Esnibeh	31	44	16	34	51	18	
Amûreh	31	44	36	34	55	5	500
Tibneh	31	44	34	34	55	30	740
El Bureij	31	44	17	34	55	38	770
Bîr el Lemon	31	44	55	34	56	33	650
El Jina	31	44	46	34	57	15	
Eilin	31	44	43	34	59	18	1230

Name.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude.
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Feet.
Deir Aban	31	44	32	35	0	28	
Beit Atab	31	44	4	35	3	4	1590
Village	31	44	50	35	4	30	
Esdud	31	45	18	34	39	41	50
Butanyeh	31	45	35	34	42	10	
Butanyeh	31	45	46	34	42	46	
Yasur	31	45	45	34	45	15	
El Mesmîyeh	31	45	10	34	48	12	
Quarry	31	45	42	34	52	18	
Enamôn	31	45	35	34	52	40	
Ferad	31	45	42	34	54	10	350
Village	31	45	3	34	56	10	
Ruin, 'Ain Shems	31	45	8	34	58	0	730
Village, do. do.	31	45	5	34	58	25	
Ruin	31	45	11	34	59	35	
Tanturah	31	45	31	34	59	35	810
Ruin	31	45	25	35	1	30	
Deir el Howa	31	45	10	35	2	7	1720
Dome of Rock, Jerusalem	31	46	41	35	13	58	
Burka	31	46	31	34	41	38	
Emazmeh	31	46	46	34	49	12	
Ruseim	31	46	25	34	51	12	350
Kuzaza	31	46	38	34	52	40	
Rafat	31	46	46	34	58	0	920
Mill	31	46	31	34	58	28	1190
Surah	31	46	36	34	59	3	1150
Artûf	31	46	16	34	59	50	910
Jeshua	31	46	50	35	0	30	430
Beit Far	31	47	49	34	55	40	
El Kau	31	47	24	34	59	8	
Ruin	31	47	5	35	0	5	
Abu Kabûs	31	47	29	35	0	25	1240
Neby Yunas	31	48	47	34	38	51	
Beit Jîz	31	48	38	34	56	50	760
Beit Susîn	31	48	14	34	58	28	910
Beshît	31	49	25	34	44	20	
Kutrah	31	49	32	34	46	38	310
Shameh	31	49	20	34	48	55	270
Khuldah	31	49	5	34	54	8	650
Deir el Mohesein	31	49	35	34	55	46	690
Um Cerisch	31	49	30	34	56	40	
Latron	31	49	51	34	58	48	
Khan Ebneh	31	50	30	34	42	38	
Mughar	31	50	31	34	47	0	280
Mansurah	31	50	12	34	51	40	
Saidon	31	50	30	34	54	12	620
Beit el Jemel	31	50	16	34	54	55	
Musa Thalia	31	50	28	34	55	45	870
Akir	31	51	27	34	49	18	260
Ruin	31	51	59	34	52	40	
Abu Shusch	31	51	35	34	55	2	

Name.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude.	Name.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Altitude.	
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Feet.		Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Feet.	
Wely Shuseh	31	51	43	34	55	18	850	Neby Rubin	31	55	29	34	42	32		
Kubab	31	51	53	34	57	10		Ramleh (Martyr								
Yebneh	31	52	14	34	44	32	170	Town)	31	55	21	34	52	1		*
Nianeh	31	52	12	34	52	23	420	Jaffa	32	3	18	34	44	48		†
Zernuka	31	53	11	34	46	55	160	Jaffa	32	3	10	34	44	49		
Kebu	31	53	52	34	46	13		Neby Samwel	31	49	50	35	10	45		
Neby Ghundeh	31	53	58	34	46	30		Tulil el Ful	31	49	15	35	13	50		
Yebneh Port	31	54	45	34	41	32										

☞ The longitudes of these observations depend upon that of Jaffa's highest house, obtained by Admiralty.

6th September, 1871. CHAS. WARREN, Capt. R.E.

HISTORY OF THE HARAM ES SHERÍF.

BY E. H. PALMER, M.A.

(*Continued from* No. III.)

§ 6.—MOSAIC INSCRIPTION IN THE CUBBET ES SAKHRAH.

THE erection of the Cubbet es Sakhrah, Jám'i el Aksa, and the restoration of the temple area by 'Abd el Melik, are recorded in a magnificent Kufic inscription in mosaic, running round the colonnade of the first-mentioned building. The name of 'Abd el Melik has been purposely erased, and that of Abdallah el Mamún fraudulently substituted; but the shortsighted forger has omitted to erase the date, as well as the name of the original founder, and the inscription still remains a contemporary record of the munificence of 'Abd el Melik. The translation is as follows:—

"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate! There is no god but God alone; He hath no partner; His is the kingdom, His the praise. He giveth life and death, for He is the Almighty. In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate! There is no god but God alone; He hath no partner; Mohammed is the Apostle of God; pray God for him. The servant of God 'Abdallah, the Imám al Mamún [*read* 'Abd el Melik], Commander of the Faithful, built this dome in the year 72 (A.D. 691). May God accept it at his hands, and be content with him, Amen! The restoration is complete, and to God be the praise. In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate! There is no god but God alone; He hath no partner. Say He is the one God, the Eternal; He neither begetteth nor is begotten, and there is no one like Him. Mohammed is the Apostle of God; pray God for him. In the name of God, the

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* Highest house. † Symond's trig. points.

Merciful, the Compassionate! There is no god but God, and Mohammed is the Apostle of God; pray God for him. Verily, God and His angels pray for the Prophet. Oh, ye who believe, pray for him, and salute ye him with salutations of peace. In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate! There is no god but God alone; to Him be praise, who taketh not unto Himself a son, and to whom none can be a partner in His kingdom, and whose patron no lower creature can be; magnify ye Him. Mohammed is the Apostle of God; pray God, and His angels, and apostles for him; and peace be upon him, and the mercy of God. In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate! There is no god but God alone; He hath no partner; His is the kingdom, and His the praise; He giveth life and death, for He is Almighty. Verily, God and His angels pray for the Prophet. Oh ye who believe, pray for him, and salute him with salutations of peace. Oh! ye who have received the Scriptures, exceed not the bounds in your religion, and speak not aught but truth concerning God. Verily, Jesus Christ, the son of Mary, is the Apostle of God, and His word which He cast over Mary, and a spirit from Him. Then believe in God and His apostles, and do not say there are three gods; forbear, and it will be better for you. God is but One. Far be it from Him that He should have a son. To Him belongeth whatsoever is in the heaven and in the earth, and God is a sufficient protector. Christ doth not disdain to be a servant of God, nor do the angels who are near the throne. Whosoever then disdains His service, and is puffed up with pride, God shall gather them all at the last day. O God, pray for Thy apostle Jesus, the son of Mary; peace be upon me the day I am born, and the day I die, and the day I am raised to life again. That is Jesus, the son of Mary, concerning whom ye doubt. It is not for God to take unto Himself a son; far be it from Him. If He decree a thing, He doth but say unto it, Be, and it is. God is my Lord and yours. Serve Him, this is the right way. Glory to God, there is no god but He, and the angels, and beings endowed with knowledge, stand among the just. There is no God but He, the Mighty, the Wise. Verily, the true religion in the sight of God is Islám. Say praise be to God, who taketh not unto Himself a son; whose partner in the kingdom none can be; whose patron no lowly creature can be. Magnify ye Him!" *

§ 7.—Walíd, Suleimán, and Mehdi.

'Abd el Melik died on the 8th of September, 705 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Walíd. During that prince's reign the eastern portion of the Masjid fell into ruins; and as there were no funds in the

* This inscription, which is composed chiefly of Coranic texts, is interesting both from a historical point of view, and as showing the spirit in which Christianity was regarded by the Muslims of these early times. It has never before been published in its entirety. Its preservation during the subsequent Christian occupation of the city may occasion some surprise, as the Latins (by whom the Cubbet es Sakhrah was turned into a church) could not but have been offended at quotations which so decidedly deny the Divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the Trinity. It is probable, however, that the Cufic character, in which it is written, was as unintelligible to the Christian natives of that time, as it is now, even to most of the learned Muslims of the present day.

treasury available for the purpose of restoring it, Walíd ordered the requisite amount to be levied from his subjects.

On the death of Walíd, the caliphate passed into the hands of his brother Suleimán, who was at Jerusalem when the messengers came to him to announce his accession to the throne.

He received them in the Masjid itself, sitting in one of the domes in the open court—probably in that now called Cubbet Suleimán, which is behind the Cubbet es Sakhrah, near the Báb ed Duweidáríyeh. He died at Jerusalem, after a short reign of three years, and was succeeded (A.D. 717) by 'Omar ibn Abd el 'Agíz, surnamed El Mehdí. It is related that this prince dismissed the Jews who had been hitherto employed in lighting up the sanctuary, and put in their places some of the slaves before-mentioned as having been purchased by 'Abd el Melik, at the price of a fifth of the treasury (El Khums). One of these last came to the caliph, and begged him to emancipate him.

"I have no power to do so," replied 'Omar. "But look you, if you choose to go of your own accord, I claim no right over a single hair of your head."*

In the reign of the second 'Abbasside caliph, Abn Jaafer Mansúr (A.D. 755), a severe earthquake shook Jerusalem; and the southern portion of the Haram es Sheríf, standing as it did upon an artificially-raised platform, suffered most severely from the shock. In order to meet the expense of repairing the breaches thus made, the Caliph ordered the gold and silver plates, with which the munificence of 'Abd el Melik had covered the doors of the Masjid, to be stripped off, converted into coin, and applied to the restoration of the edifice. The part restored was not, however, destined to last long; for during the reign of El Mehdí, his son and successor, the mosque had again fallen into ruins, and was rebuilt by the Caliph upon a different plan, the width being increased at the expense of the length.

The foundation, by the Caliph Mansúr, of the imperial city of Baghdád, upon the banks of the Tigris, and the removal of the government from Damascus thither, was very prejudicial to the interests of the Christian population of Syria, who were now treated with great harshness, deprived of the privileges granted them by former monarchs, and subjected to every form of extortion and persecution.

* The following extract from Reynolds's "Temple of Jerusalem," purporting to be a translation of this passage, will, I hope, excuse me from again quoting or referring to that *valuable work*:—"The Jews purveyed the furniture (necessaries) for the temple, but when Omar-Rudh-Ullah-anhu-ibn—Abdul Azíz—ascended the throne, he dismissed them, and placed therein some of the tribe of Khims (of Arabia Felix). And then came to him a man of the family of Khims, and said unto him, 'Give me some present.' But he said, 'How can I give thee? for if thou shouldst strain thine eyes in staring, I have not a single one of thy dog's hairs (to give).'"

And this astounding display of ignorance was "published under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland!"

§ 8.—Harún er Rashíd.

In 786 the celebrated Harún er Rashíd, familiar to us as the hero of the "Arabian Nights," succeeded his father, El Hadí, in the caliphate.

This prince was illustrious alike for his military successes, and his munificent patronage of learning and science; and although his glory is sullied by one act of barbarity and jealous meanness—the murder of his friend and minister, Jaafa el Barmaki, and the whole of the Barmecide family—he seems to have well merited his title of Er Rashíd, "the Orthodox," or "Upright."

The cordial relations between the East and West, brought about by his alliance with the Emperor Charlemagne, were productive of much good to the Christian community in Syria and Palestine, and more especially in Jerusalem, where churches were restored, and hospices and other charitable institutions founded, by the munificence of the Frank emperor.

In the year 796 new and unexpected troubles came upon Palestine. A civil war broke out between two of the border-tribes—the Beni Yoktàn and the Ismaelújeh,—and the country was devastated by hordes of savage Bedawín. The towns and villages of the west were sacked, the roads were rendered impassable by hostile bands, and those places which had not actually suffered from the incursions of the barbarians were reduced to a state of protracted siege. Even Jerusalem itself was threatened, and, but for the bravery of its garrison, would have again been pillaged and destroyed. The monasteries in the Jordan valley experienced the brunt of the Arabs' attack, and one after another was sacked; and, last of all, that of Már Saba—which, from its position, had hitherto been deemed impregnable—succumbed to a blockade, and many of the inmates perished.

§ 9. El Mamun.

On the death of Harún, his three sons contended fiercely for the throne; the Mussulman empire was again involved in civil dissensions, and Palestine, as usual, suffered most severely in the wars. The churches and monasteries in and around Jerusalem were again laid waste, and the great mass of the Christian population obliged to seek safety in flight.

El Mamún having at last triumphed over his brothers, and established himself firmly in the caliphate, applied his energies with great ardour to the cultivation of literature, art, and science. It was at his expense, and by his orders, that the works of the Greek philosophers were translated into the Arabic language by 'Abd el Messiah el Kendí, who, although a Christian by birth and profession, enjoyed a great reputation at the Court of Baghdád, where he was honoured with the title of Feilsúf el Islam—"The Philosopher of Mohammedanism."

Since their establishment on the banks of the Tigris, the Abasside

caliphs had departed widely from the ancient traditions of their race; and the warlike ardour and stern simplicity which had won so vast an empire for 'Omar and his contemporaries, presently gave way to effeminate luxury and useless extravagance. But although this change was gradually undermining their power, and tending to the physical degeneracy of the race, it was not unproductive of good; and the immense riches and careless liberality of the caliphs attracted to the Court of Baghdád the learned men of the Eastern world. The Arabs were not an inventive, but they were eminently an acquisitive people, and,

"Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit,"

the nations conquered by their arms were made to yield up intellectual as well as material spoils. They had neither art, literature, nor science of themselves, and yet we are indebted to them for all three; for what others produced and neglected, they seized upon and made their own. Born in the black, shapeless "tents of Shem," and nursed amidst monotonous scenery, the Arabs could conceive no grander structure than the massive tetragonal Kadbeh; but Persia was made to supply them with the graceful forms and harmonious colours suggested by the flower-gardens of Iran.* The art of painting, cultivated with so much success in Persia, even at the present day, found but little favour with the iconoclast followers of Mohammed; but its influence is seen in the perfection to which mural decoration, writing, and illumination have been brought by the professors of Islam. Caligraphy has been cultivated in the East to an extent which can be scarcely conceived in this country; and the rules which govern that science are, though more precise, founded on æsthetic principles as correct as those of fine-art criticism here.

A people whose hereditary occupation was war and plunder, and who looked upon commerce as a degrading and slavish pursuit, were not likely to make much progress, even in simple arithmetic; yet when it was no longer a mere question of dividing the spoils of a caravan, but of administering the revenues and regulating the frontiers of conquered countries, then the Saracens both appreciated and employed the exact mathematical sciences of India.

"The Arabs' registers are the verses of their bards," was the motto of their Bedawín forefathers, but the rude lays of border-warfare and pastoral life were soon found unsuited to their more refined ideas; while even the cultivation of their own rich and complex language was insufficient to satisfy their literary taste and craving for intellectual exercise. Persia therefore was again called in to their aid, and the rich treasures of historical and legendary lore were ransacked and laid

* Nearly all the technical terms used in Arab architecture are Persian, an additional proof that the so-called Saracenic style is of foreign and not native origin.

bare, while, later on, the philosophy and speculative science of the Greeks were eagerly sought after and studied.

Jerusalem also profited by Mamún's peaceful rule and æsthetic tastes, and the Haram buildings were thoroughly restored. So completely was this done that the Masjid may be almost said to owe its present existence to El Mamún; for had it not been for his care and munificence, it must have fallen into irreparable decay. I have already mentioned the substitution of El Mamún's name for that of the original founder, 'Abd el Melik, in the mosaic inscription upon the colonnade of the Cubbet es Sakhrah; inscriptions, implying the same wilful misstatement of facts, are found upon large copperplates fastened over the doors of the last-named building. Upon these we read, after the usual pious invocations and texts, the following words:—"Constructed by order of the servant of God, 'Abdallah el Mamún, Commander of the Faithful, whose life may God prolong! during the government of the brother of the Commander of the Faithful, Er Rashíd, whom God preserve! Executed by Sáleh ibn Yahyah, one of the slaves of the Commander of the Faithful, in the month of Rabí el Akhir, in the year 216." (May, A.D. 831.) It is inconceivable that so liberal and intellectual a prince should have sanctioned such an arrogant and transparent fiction; and we can only attribute the mis-statement to the servile adulation of the officials entrusted with the carrying out of the restorations.

The Christian patriarch Thomas now sought for an opportunity to restore the ruined Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the occasion was not long wanting. One of those great plagues of locusts, which from time to time devastate Jerusalem, had just visited the city; the crops entirely failed in consequence of their depredations, and as a famine appeared imminent, every Mohammedan who could afford to do so quitted the city, with his family and household effects, until a more convenient season. Thus secured from interruption, the patriarch proceeded to put his plan into execution, and aided by the contributions of a wealthy Egyptian named Bocam, set about rebuilding the church. The Muslims, on their return, were astonished and annoyed to find that the Christian temple had risen again from its ruins with such magnificent proportions that the newly-restored glories of their own Masjid were quite thrown into the shade. The patriarch Thomas and other ecclesiastical dignitaries were accused of a contravention of the treaty under which they enjoyed their immunities and privileges, and were thrown into prison pending the inquiry. The principal charge against them, and one which embodied the whole cause of complaint, was that the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre overtopped that of the Cubbet es Sakhrah. By a miserable subterfuge, suggested, it is said, by a Mohammedan inhabitant of Jerusalem, the patriarch threw the onus of proof upon his accusers, and declared that his dome had been restored exactly upon the original plan, and that the dimensions of the former one had been rigidly observed. This deliberate falsehood the

Mohammedans were unable to disprove, notwithstanding the direct evidence of their senses to the contrary, and the prisoners were perforce set at liberty, and the charge abandoned. Equity, either in its technical or ordinary sense, is not a distinguishing characteristic of Muslim law-courts, but in this case no one suffered by the omission but themselves.

Mamún's brother, El Mo'tasim Billah, succeeded him upon the throne. In the year 842 a fanatical chieftain, named Temím Abn Hareb, headed a large army of desperadoes, and, after some temporary successes in Syria, made himself master of Jerusalem. The churches and other Christian edifices were only saved from destruction on the payment of a large ransom by the patriarch; after receiving which, the insurgents vacated the city, and were shortly afterwards entirely defeated by the caliph's forces.

A wonderful story is told of the great earthquake which took place in the year 846 A.D.; namely, that in the night the guards of the Cubbet es Sakhrah were suddenly astonished to find the dome itself displaced, so that they could see the stars and feel the rain splashing upon their faces. Then they heard a low voice saying, "Gently, put it straight again," and gradually it settled down into its ordinary state.

(*To be continued.*)

AMERICAN EXPLORERS IN PALESTINE.*

THE first impulse towards the exploration of Palestine, in recent times, was given by Dr. Edward Robinson in 1838. Dr. Robinson went through the Holy Land, not as a mere traveller making notes of his passing observations, but as a student of Biblical History and Antiquities making researches upon a well-defined method, with the scientific motive of preparing a work on Biblical Geography. He had fitted himself for the journey by the special studies of fifteen years, had mastered the whole literature of his subject, and had mapped out distinctly the points of inquiry which previous travellers had left undetermined. But he had also qualifications for his task such as are seldom combined in any one man;—a discriminating judgment, a retentive memory, comprehensive and well-digested knowledge, accurate powers of observation, the habit of patient and cautious investigation, and a rare faculty of common sense in sifting facts and weighing evidence. The most eminent geographers of Europe at once recognised the great value of Dr. Robinson's researches in a geographical point of view; but controversy was awakened by his opinion touching the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other places of reputed sanctity, and by his broad canon of historical research—

* From the *Quarterly Statement* of the American Exploration Society, No. 1.

"that all ecclesiastical tradition respecting the sacred places in and around Jerusalem and throughout Palestine is of no value, except so far as it is supported by circumstances known to us from the Scriptures, or from other contemporary history." Next to the testimony of the Scriptures and of Josephus, Dr. Robinson gave importance to the preservation of the ancient names of places among the common people. In this branch of inquiry he had the invaluable aid of Dr. Eli Smith, a master of the language and the character of the Arabs, and an acute and careful observer.

The researches of 1838 were followed by a second journey of Dr. Robinson in 1852. In the meantime the greater part of his identifications of disputed sites in Palestine and the region of Sinai had been accepted by travellers and scholars, and his estimate of tradition, though it disturbed many cherished associations, had come to be regarded as founded in reason. All subsequent writers upon the Holy Land who are entitled to any consideration have profited by Dr. Robinson's "Biblical Researches;" and these remain to this day the great storehouse of information upon the geography of Palestine—his projected work on the Physical and Historical Geography of the Holy Land not having been completed at the time of his death.

But Dr. Robinson was not equipped for a thoroughly scientific exploration of the Holy Land. He went at his own charges, having but a single companion, with few instruments, and no trained assistants for a proper survey. He opened the way to a scientific exploration, provided sound instructions and positive data for others; but he himself reported that "there yet remained much land to be possessed."

In 1848, Lieutenant Lynch and his party made a scientific examination of the Dead Sea, so careful, thorough, and complete, that the official report of the United States Expedition under his command has become the standard authority upon that anomalous feature of Palestine.

The publication of "The Land and the Book," by Dr. W. M. Thomson, in 1859, while it added much to our knowledge of Biblical localities in Palestine, popularised the illustration of the Bible from the natural scenery and history of the Holy Land, and from the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

Dr. Barclay's "City of the Great King," published in 1858, made some substantial additions to our knowledge of the topography of Jerusalem; Mr. Osborn's "Palestine, Past and Present," 1859, was a contribution to the natural history and the cartography of the Holy Land; Professor Hackett's "Illustrations of Scripture," published in 1860, gave a lifelike tone to many passages of the word of God from the natural phenomena and the social customs of Palestine; and other Americans, travellers and missionaries, have enriched our literature with journals, reports, and monographs upon the same fruitful theme.

We do not here speak of the obligations of Biblical science to explorers from other nations,—English, French, German, Dutch, Rus-

sian,—who have followed in the path opened by Robinson; for the object of this brief paragraph is not to give a *résumé* of modern explorations in Palestine, but to recall Americans to their duty in a field where their own countrymen were pioneers, and where American scholarship and enterprise have won such distinguished merit. If of late years we have suffered France, Germany, and especially England, to lead us, their successes should stimulate us to an honourable rivalry for a precedence that was once fairly American.

The appeal lately made to the public spirit and national pride of Great Britain concerning maritime discovery and survey applies with equal force to Americans concerning explorations in the Holy Land. "We fear," says "Nature," "that if we do not bestir ourselves, the credit which has been won by British scientific enterprise will pass elsewhere. Having shown other nations the way to the treasures of knowledge which lie hid in the recesses of the ocean, we are falling from the van into the rear, and leaving our rivals to gather everything up. Is this fair to the eminent men who have freely given their best services to the natoin, and obtained for it a glorious scientific victory? If their success is regarded by other countries as so distinguished that they are vieing with each other for a participation in it, surely we ought at least to *hold our own*."

NOTE ON M. GANNEAU'S DISCOVERY OF AN INSCRIBED STONE OF THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

The inscription found by M. Ganneau threatens the penalty of death against those who violate the regulation; the passage which he quotes from Josephus does not threaten this penalty, but reads thus: "When you pass through these cloisters unto the second temple, there was a balustrade of stone all round, whose height was three cubits; its construction was very elegant; upon it stood pillars, at equal distances, declaring the law of purity, some in Greek letters, some in Roman, that no foreigner should go within that sanctuary."—Bell. Jud. v. v. 2.

Upon this M. Ganneau remarks: "Il est à noter que Joséphe ne parle pas du sort tragique dont est menacé celui qui violerait le reglement: ce silence est certainment intentionnel," &c., &c., going on through an entire paragraph to show why Josephus says nothing of the penalty of death.

Permit me to point out that the agreement between the text of Josephus and the stone just found is closer than M. Ganneau perceives. He has overlooked a passage in the "Antiquities," which reads as follows:—"Thus was the first enclosure; in the midst of which and not far from it was the second, to be gone up to by a few steps. This was encompassed by a stone balustrade for a fence, with an inscription

which forbade any foreigner to go in *under pain of death*."—Ant. xv. xi. 5.

But this passage from the "Antiquities" will lend fresh support to M. Ganneau in his previous statement: "Les rapports sont frappants entre ce texte et notre inscription; les expressions mêmes et les formes sont similaires." As the equivalent of μηθένα ἀλλογένη on the newly-discovered stone, he may now quote τὸν ἀλλοεθνῆ from the "Antiquities," as well as μηδεῖν αλλόφυλον from the "Wars;" and while the stone says τὸν περι τὸ ἱερὸν τρύφακτος, and the "Wars" gives the corresponding expression τὸ δεύτερον ἱερὸν δρύφακτος περιβέβλητο λίθινος, we have in the "Antiquities" δεύτερος (περίβολος), ὃν περιεῖχε ἑρκίον λεθίνου δρυφάκτον; and, lastly, for τὸ ἐξακολουθειν θάνατον of the inscription, we have θανατικῆς ἀπειλουμένης τῆς ζημίας in the "Antiquities." But the chief use of this parallel passage from the "Antiquities" is to show that, since it is differently worded from the passage in the "Wars," Josephus had no intention of giving us the exact phraseology of the inscription, but only the sense; and therefore, that the *stéle* should give the sense of Josephus without his exact words is just what was to be looked for in such a discovery.

GEORGE ST. CLAIR.

INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED AT HAMATH IN NORTHERN SYRIA.*

BY J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, LATE U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL AT BEYROUT.

THE discovery of the "Moabite Stone" has stimulated the curiosity of Orientalists and Bible readers, and has naturally called the attention of explorers to the districts east of the Jordan. But there is another district, too long overlooked, which, it is believed, will repay a careful examination.

Hamath, on the northern border of the "Promised Land," was the capital of a kingdom at the Exodus; its king, Toi, yielded allegiance to King David (2 Sam. viii. 9); it was called "great" by Amos (vi. 2), and was spoken of by an Assyrian monarch as among the most celebrated of his conquests (2 Kings xviii. 34). It was originally the residence of Canaanites (Gen. x. 18), and is frequently mentioned as the extreme limit of the Holy Land towards the north. Hamath, as it is now called, has at present a population of about 30,000 inhabitants.

While looking through the bazaar of this old town, in 1870, with the Rev. S. Jessup, of the Syria Mission, we came upon a stone in the corner of a house which contained an inscription in unknown characters. We did not succeed in getting squeeze-impressions, for fanatical

* From *Quarterly Statement*, No. 1, of the American Exploration Society.

Moslems crowded upon us when we began to work upon the stone and we were obliged to be content with such copies of this and other inscriptions subsequently found on stones over and near the city gate, and in the ancient bridge which spans the Orontes, as could be obtained by the aid of a native painter. In this we were greatly aided by Mr. Jessup, and by Mr. F. Bambino, of the French Consulate, who pronounced the copies to be accurate. Mr. Jessup endeavoured to purchase a blue stone containing two lines of these strange characters, but failed to obtain it because of the tradition connected with, and the income derived from it. Deformed persons were willing to pay for the privilege of lying upon it in the hope of a speedy cure, as it was believed to be efficacious in spinal diseases.

We should naturally expect to find in this vicinity some trace of the Assyrian and Egyptian conquerors who have ravaged the valley of the Orontes, and of their struggles with the Hittites on this ancient battle-field, and of Solomon, who built stone cities in Hamath (2 Chron. viii. 4), of which Palmyra was one. But we find nothing of the Palmyrene on these stones. The arrow-headed characters are suggestive of Assournasirpal. In the inscription on the monolith of Nimroud, preserved in the British Museum, in relating his exploits 915 B.C., he says: "In this time I took the environs of Mt. Lebanon. I went towards the great sea of Phœnicia. . . . I received tributes from . . . Tyre, Sidon, &c. . . . They humbled themselves before me." And a little later, 879—8 B.C., Salmanazar V. says: "In my twenty-first campaign I crossed the Euphrates for the twenty-first time; I marched towards the cities of Hazael, of Damascus. I received the tributes of Tyre, Sidon, and Gebal."

Until the interpretation of these mysterious characters shall be given, a wide field is open to conjecture. Alphabetic writing was in use 1500 B.C., but the germs of the alphabetic system were found in the hieroglyphic and hieratic writing of the Egyptians, upwards of 2000 B.C. Some of the attempts at picture-writing on these Hamath stones suggest the Egyptian system, which consists of a certain number of figures to express letters or syllables, and a vast number of ideographic or symbolic forms to represent words. Other characters represent Phœnician letters and numerals not unlike the Phœnician writing on the foundation stones of the Temple at Jerusalem, recently deciphered by M. Deutsch, of the British Museum.

In framing their alphabet the Phœnicians adopted the same process previously employed in the Egyptian phonetic system, by taking the first letter of the name of the object chosen to represent each sound; as, A, for aleph (a bull); B, for beth (a house); G, for ghimel (a camel); in the same manner as the Egyptians represented A, by an eagle, *akhem*; M, by an owl, *moulag*, &c.

Some scholars have designated Babylonia as the true mother of the characters employed in very ancient times in Syria and Mesopotamia. And it appears that besides the cuneiform writing found on Assyrian

and Babylonian monuments, a cursive character was also employed, identical with the Phœnician, and therefore possibly borrowed by the latter. Kenrick, however, remarks on this theory, that the occurrence of these characters only proves the intercourse between the two people, and not that the cuneiform was the parent of the Phœnician. We have in these inscriptions of Hamath a melange of all three, and perhaps a connecting link between the earliest systems. To suppose them to be bi-lingual or tri-lingual only increases the difficulty of interpretation in this case, for there is not enough of either to furnish a clue to the rest.

The "Carpentras Stone" contains an analogous inscription; it comes near to the Phœnician, and has been thought to present the most ancient specimen of the Aramean series. This and the Palmyrene writing form the links between the coin characters and the square characters, and are supposed to represent a language in a state of transition. That the Hebrews borrowed the use of writing from Mesopotamia or Phœnicia has been universally admitted; and, according to Gesenius, the old form of their writing was derived from the Phœnician, and retained by the Samaritans after the Jews had adopted another character of Aramaic origin.

Now may it not be that in these Hamath inscriptions we have fallen upon a transition period, when the Phœnicians, or their predecessors in the land, were using the elements of writing then in existence, and before the regular and simple Phœnician alphabet had been perfected?

The "Carpentras Stone" has been considered by Gesenius to have been executed by a Syrian of the Seleucidian period. The "Rosetta Stone" dates back to 193 B.C. The characters on these stones have much in common with those of Hamath. "Champollion's Key to the Hieroglyphics" will be of aid perhaps in solving the present mystery. But we shall be surprised if the inscriptions of Hamath do not prove to be older and of greater interest than any recent discovery of Egypto-Aramean or hieroglyphic characters.

Mr. E. H. Palmer saw our copies at Beyrout, while on his way from an exploring tour in the Desert of Tih. He was so persuaded of their archæological importance, that he induced the British Society to send Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake to Syria, to obtain squeeze-impressions and photographs of all these and any other similar inscriptions. His report will be looked for with great interest. In the last number of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, it is stated that Mr. Palmer has already found in a Syrian MS. lying in the University of Cambridge, other copies of these Hamath inscriptions. They are said to be imperfect. We do not learn, however, that the Syrian MS. has been translated, or that any theory of interpretation has been advanced. Dr. Eisenlohr, Professor of Egyptology at the University of Heidelberg, in a letter asking permission to publish these inscriptions in Germany, says: "Though I believe we are at present not able to give a translation of these inscriptions, I am still persuaded they will be of the highest interest for the scientific world, because they are a specimen of the first manner of writing of the people of that country."

These inscriptions, and the bas-reliefs on the monument called Kamua Hurmûl, in Cœlo-Syria, near the source of the Orontes, and possibly of the same period, are an enigma, as yet, to the most learned Orientalists. It is to be hoped, however, now that attention is again called to the subject, that the clue may be found that shall unlock their meaning, and that Northern Syria will be no longer overlooked by the explorer.

DISCOVERY AT THE MOSQUE EL AKSA, JERUSALEM.*

A DISCOVERY of considerable interest has been made in this Mosque by the Rev. J. Neil, who has only recently gone to Jerusalem for the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. "In the Mosque of El Aksa," he writes, "you will remember that there is a long plain room opening out at the south-east angle, called the Mosque of Omar, in which the only object of interest whatever is a recess supported by two twisted pillars, and called the Mihrab, or Praying-place of Omar. You may, perhaps, remember that the pillars on each side of this recess, of Solomonic twisted pattern and polished marble, appear to have been turned upside down, and to have their capitals of greyish stone in broken leaf-like patterns below. On visiting this the day before yesterday, July 5th, I discovered that a great part of the yellowish plaster had been removed from the top of these pillars, and that rich grotesquely carved capitals were exposed to view in an admirable state of preservation. These capitals, though pressing behind against the wall, are carved on all the four sides. The Sheikh of the temple told me this was first seen about two days before my visit, while cleaning the wall. . . The sketches I send are shamefully rough, but I have no idea of drawing: they were made by myself from still rougher sketches."

These drawings are at the office of the Palestine Exploration Fund, 9, Pall Mall East, where they have been sent by the Rev. F. Smith, to whom Mr. Neil was writing.

ON THE RELATIONS OF CANAANITE EXPLORATION TO PRE-HISTORIC CLASSIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

BY HYDE CLARKE.

IN a late paper in the Journal of the Palestine Exploration Fund, I showed, on the evidence of the river names of Palestine, what was the connection of the Canaanite population with general history, and I called the attention of investigators to the probability of discovering pre-Israelite monuments and relics. As an effort is now being made

* Reprinted, by kind permission of the editor, from the *Athenæum*.

on the part of the Fund to extend the range of exploration by another expedition, it has appeared to me desirable to show more fully how, beyond the special Israelitic and local investigation, such an expedition may extend the domain of Biblical inquiry into earlier epochs of research, and assist pre-historic studies in their widest relations.

Thus, independent of the particular interest which gives the expedition so strong a claim to support, it must, if provided with adequate funds, and if the explorations be carried deep enough, throw light on those very departments of Western archæology which are now the most obscure, including Lycian, Lydian, Phrygian, Proto-Hellenic, and Etruscan. On the other side, it may render very valuable service to Assyrian and Indian researches. The reason of this lies in the peculiar position of Canaan in relation to the study of the ancient world, which gives it exceptional importance as a means of defining unsettled questions of archæology elsewhere.

The facts that were given in the previous paper as to river names were few, but they were conclusive in showing that Canaan belonged to the general system of ancient geographical nomenclature, prior to the Semitic and Aryan terminology. They pointed out that there was one great empire of the world, which was Caucasian, that empire having its capital in the plains of Shimar, and it enabled us to ascertain the unsuspected extent of that empire, which reached to the Egyptian border, included the North African coast, all Europe south of the Baltic, the countries between the Caspian and the Aral, and then passing along the Himalayas, embraced Further and Hither India.

The river names did not supply the whole of the evidence, but they afforded for a popular purpose sufficient materials of a well-defined character, and which can be more easily dealt with.

There is another class of local names much more numerous, and those are the ancient town names. These are scattered over many authors, and transliterated by Greeks of several dialects and by Romans. There is, however, one great group, the town names of Canaan, transliterated by Israelites, and to be found in one most ancient record, the historical books of the Bible. Of these more in detail.

Another class, but one more difficult to deal with in the present state of our knowledge, consists of the mythological, heroic, and kingly names. These are constituted on conformable principles, and chiefly on certain recognisable roots. Here again the Bible is our great treasury of knowledge. These materials will throw a light on the germs of history in Greece generally referred to a Phœnician explanation, for which, after all, we have not the materials.

The sources already referred to illustrate the language of the epoch, which was Caucasian. I have lately pointed out that it is by Caucasian we are to explain some remarkable names in the dynasty of Saul, Mephi Bosheth, Ish Bosheth, Esh Baal, Merab, Merib Baal, Malchi Shua. To these may be added Ishbi Benob, Samachonitis (referred to

in the river names), and possibly Gomorrah (Chiruæra of Lycia). The results of a comparison of the scanty vocabulary of Lycian, Lydian, Phrygian, Thracian, and Etruscan, all tend in one direction to the relationship of these "barbarous" languages of the ancient world, other than Hispano-Iberian, to the Caucasian. For the modern Caucasian vocabulary we have copious materials in the several languages now spoken, besides the old MSS. of Caucasian. A possible source of further supplies is in cuneiform.

The field of Caucasian exploration includes within it, therefore, as already stated, those most interesting regions of Asia Minor, Greece, and Etruria, and there must be comparison of populations, of monuments, and of antiquities. With regard to population, the relationship of that of Etruria with the East must have been palpable in the features of the people, as indeed we are able to recognise them in their sculpture and in their paintings, but an uncertain indication of Herodotus has baffled the identification. There is a resemblance of features between the Etruscans and the Armenians, but there is none in language, and for this reason, that the ancient language of the Armenians was not as now Indo-European, or Aryan, but Caucasian. It is Canaan, if properly explored, which will yield us the means of defining the Etruscan and all the archaic monuments and relics of Hellas, of the isles, and of the Asiatic peninsula.

It is with a view of strengthening the chain of evidence that attention is now directed to the town names of Palestine. These, down to the end of Chronicles, are about four hundred in number. It is possible that some Hebrew names may be embraced in the list, but exact identification is not yet possible, and a casual error is of no immediate importance.

The first step is to arrange these names, as far as may be, according to their roots, and it will be seen that they thus fall into a smaller number of classes than might be supposed, and into distinct classes. For the purpose of comparison with the archæological regions referred to, the corresponding names are classified in four groups:—1. Asia Minor, including Armenia, and with Caucasia, Crete, Cyprus, and the Asiatic islands; 2nd. Greece, with the northern regions, including Thrace and Illyria, and with the Greek islands; 3rd. Italy, with Istria, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica; 4th. Spain, with the Balearic Isles.

The names here given do not constitute the full list, but they are given copiously, because the cases of identity are numerous and striking, and if a few only were given they might be suspected to be merely casual coincidences or freaks of language, such as may be picked out from the most discordant languages. Here it is not so, and careful examination will show that the results must be true and what they ought to be.

PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, &c.	GREECE, &c.	ITALY, &c.	SPAIN.
MRS Mosera	Masora, Capp. Arm.	...	Mazara, Sicily	
Moseroth ...	Masera ,,			
,,	Mazuri, Pamph.			
Moresheth	Marathusa, Crete...	Mursinos, Elis ...	Merusium, Sicily	
Mareshah				
Sharaim ...	Seramana, Pontus			
Rameses ...	Seramusa, Paph. ...	...	Krimisa, Brut.	
,,	Sormasa, Pisidia			
Shamir	Zimara, Capp. Arm.	Ismara, Thrace		
Shimron ...	Ismara ,,			
Zemarain ...	Sismara, Arm. Min.			
Samaria ...	Eusemara ,,			
,,	Azamara, Capp.			
MRD Rithmeh ...	Rithumna, Crete ...	Kardamule, Lace.	Eretma, Sab. ...	Kertima, Tar.
Ramath.....	Harmathus, Troad.	...	...	Myrtilis, Lusit.
Maarath ...	Marathus, Crete ...	Maratha, Arcadia	Maruvium, Sub.	
,,	Marathesium, Ionia	,, Phocis		
,,	...	Marathon, Attica		
Tamar	...	Tmarus, Epeirus		
,,	...	Thimarum, Thes.		
,,	...	Domerus, Maced.		
MD Etham	...	Ithome, Thessaly		
Edom				
Amad	Amida, Armen. ...	Amathia, Maced.	Amantia, Brut.	
Hamath ...	Amathus, Cyprus	Amathus, Lacon.		
,,	Madia, Colchis			
MDN Temani ...	Timena, Paph. ...	Taminæ, Eubœa		
Dimonah ...	Timonitis	Idomene, Acarn.		
,,	Domana, Pontus ...	,, Maced.		
Timnath ...	Tumnos, Caria			
,,	Tumna, Arm. Min.			
,,	Temnos, Mysia			
Thimnathah	Thymnias, Caria.			
Madon	Methymna, Lesbos	Methone, Maced.	Matinum, It. ...	Meidunium, Tar.
,,	,, Crete	,, Thes.	Mutina, Gal. Cis.	
Middin	Midaion, Phrygia...	,, Mess.		
,,	...	,, Argolis		
,,	...	Medeon, Acarn.		
,,	...	,, Phocis		
MKB Gebim	...	...	Gabii, Lat.	
MKD Mithcah ..	Medokia, Capp. ...	...	Motyca, Sicily	
Metheg	...	...	Modikia, Liguria	
Dumoh	Tumia, Pontus ...	Dyme, Thrace		
,,	...	,, Achaia		
MDS Shittim	Sidyma, Lycia ...	Sadamis, Thrace		
Ziddim				

PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, &c.	GREECE, &c.	ITALY, &c.	SPAIN.
MDS Sodom				
MDB Medeba.....	...	Metapa, Ætolia		
MDL Adullam ...	Delemna, Capp.			
Telem	Telmissus, Lycia...	Thalamæ, Lac.	Telamo, Etr. ...	Adellum, Tar.
,,	...	...	...	Talamina, Tar.
Moladah ...	Melitara, Phrygia	Melitæa, Thessaly	Meltanum, Etr.	
,,	Miletus, Caria	Melita, Illyria ...		
,,	,, Crete			
,,	Melita, Arm. Min.	Melitonos, Mace.		
,,	Ameletus, Pontus			
Alameth ...	Kalamude, Crete			
MNR Rimmon ...	Armone, Paph. ...	Rhamnus, Attica	Ariminium, Um.	
,,	Ramnous, Crete ...	Orminium, Thes.		
,,	Hermonassa, Pont.	Armenium, Thes.		
,,	...	Hermione, Arg.		
Nimrah ...	Anemurium, Cilicia			
Shimron ...	Smyrna, Lydia			
,,	Samorna, Ephesus			
MNL Zalmoneh ...	Salamis, Cyprus ...	Salmone, Elis. ...	Sulmo, Sabin. ...	Salmantika, Lus.
,,	Salmalassus, Arm.	Salamis, I.		
Almon	Lemnos, I.	...	Almine, Etrur.	Laminium, Tar.
Lahman ...	Limena, Cyprus ...	Leimone, Thes.		
MN Madmannah	Medmasa, Caria.			
,,	Methymna, Lesbos			
,,	,, Crete			
MNS Azmon	Somena, Lycia.....	...	Kasmena, Sicily	
Heshmon				
MKS Massah	Amasea, Pontus ...	Messa	Massa, Etruria	
Mozah	Mazaka, Caph.			
,,	Mosega, Albania			
Makaz	Mokisos, Caph. ...	Mukos, Phocis ..	...	Mago, Bœtica.
,,	Ammokhostos, Cyp.	Makistos, Elis		
,,		Mokasura, Thrace		
Shahizimah				
Gimza	Kamisa, Capp.....	...	...	Segisama, Tar.
Chemosh				
MS Shema	Samos, I.	Same, Cephallen		
Azem.....	Zama, Capp.			
Ezom.....	Syme, I.	Oisume, Maced.		
MBS Mizpah	Messaba, Caria.....	Messapia, Lakou		
,,	...	,, Locris		
,,	...	Messapium, Bœo.		
Shebam.....	Sabus, Capp. Arm.	...	Sabium, Gal. Cis.	
Shepham ...	Sapha	...	...	Aspavia, Bœt.
Sibmah	Siva, Capp.	Siphai, Bœot.		
MKR Carmel	Carmala, Capp. Ar.	...	...	Karme, Lus.

	Palestine.	Asia Minor, &c.	Greece, &c.	Italy, &c.	Spain.
MKR	Karem	Karima, Galatia ...	Kromi, Arcad.		
	Horem	Korium, Crete	Hyrmine, Elis		
	Hormah ...	Germa, Galatia ...	Harma, Bœot.		
	,,	Karmasa	Hermione, Argol.		
	Gomorrah ...	Khimæra, Lycia ...	Chimæra, Epeirus		
	,,	Cameira, Rhodes ...	...	Camarinum, Umb	
	,,	Commoris, Cilicia .	Comaros, Epeirus		
	Rekem	Arkhama, Capp. ...	Orkhomenos, Bœo		
	,,	Rhegma, Cilicia ...	,, Arcadia		
	Machir	Mogara, Pontus ...	Megara, Megar...	Megara, Sicily	
	Mechirath...	Makrasa, Lydia			
	Mearah	...	...	Himera, Sicily	
MKL	Lakum	Lagine, Caria	Alagonia, Lacon.	Luka	Leukiana, Lus.
	Gamala	...	Homelo, Thess.	...	Lakonimurium, Etr.
	Gallim	...	Halimona, Attic.	...	Okelum, Lus., Bœt.
MLS	Salem.....	Salamis, Cyprus ...	Salamis, I.	Sulmo, Sabin.	
	Shalem	Salmalassus, Arm.	Selymbria, Thrce.	,, Latium	
	Shillim				
	Zalmon Mt.	Soluma, Lycia	Salmone, Elis ...	...	Salmuka, Tar.
	Leshem	Klazomenæ, Lydia.			
	Mashal	Mesaleme, Pontus			
MR	Ramah	Rhegma, Cilicia ...	Rhamæ, Thrace	Roma, Latium	
	Arumah.....	Aroma, } Caria	Rhamnos, Attic.	Ariminium, Umb	
	Rumah	Aromata, }			
	,,	Arkhama, Capp.			
ML	Millo	Mallos, Cilicia	Mulai, Thessaly		
	,,	Mala, Colchis	Amilos, Arcadia	Meles, Sabin. ...	Malia, Tar.
	,,	...	Melos, I.		
	Helam	Alamai, Albania ...	Malaia, Arcadia	Lumo, Liguria	
	,,	...	...	Lumellum, G. Cis.	
BRD	Bered.....	Baratta, Lycaonia .	...	Beretra, Picen	
	Beeroth.....	Perta, Phrygia ...	Sparta, Laconia	Burderate, Ligur.	
	Pirathon ...	Phreata, Caph. ...	Peraitheis, Arca.	Veretum, Apulia	Spartavia, Tar.
	Kibroth ...	Barta, Pontus	Eupuridai, Attica		
	Daberoth ...	...	Doberos, Maced.		
	Debir	Dabara, Caria	...	...	Roboretum, Tar.
	Taberah.....	Tapura, Arm. Min.			
	Lodebir.....	Davara, Capp.	...	...	Litabrum, Tar.
	Pethor	Patara, Lycia	Phaidria, Arcadia	Pitharon, Sicily	
	,,	,, Capp. Arm.	Abdera, Thrace	Piternum, Sabin.	
	,,	...	...	Petra, Sicily	
	Bithron.....	...	...	Pitharon, Sicily	
	Arbath	Carpathos, I.	...	Herbitai, Sicily	
	Aruboth				

PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, &c.	GREECE, &c.	ITALY, &c.	SPAIN.
BRD Zarephath ...	Sparta, Pisidia.....	Sparta, Lacon.		
BRN Paran.....	Priene, Caria	Perinthus, Thrce.	Verona, Gal. Cis.	
,,	Prion, Ephesus ...	Aperantia, Ætol.	Feronia, Sardinia	
,,	Briana, Phrygia ...	Jamphorina, Mac		
,,	Perperina, Mysia...	...	Prifernum, Sabin	
Barnea	Abarnis, Mysia ...	...	Libarna, Ligur.	
Ebronah ...	Kebrene, Mysia ...	Bruanion, Mace.		
Ziphron ...	Ophruneion, Mysia	...	Sibrium, Gal. Cis.	
,,	...	...	Siberina, Brut.	
,,	...	...	Sybaris, Lucan.	
BRK Argob	...	Argos, Argolis		
Rehoboth ...	Archabis, Capp. ...	,, Acarnan.		
Gaber.....	Cabeira, Pontus			
Chephar ...	Cibura, Pisidia ...	Euphaira, Thes.	Capra, Gal. Cisal.	Capara, Lus.
Chephirah...	,, Cilicia ...	Cyparissia, Arca.	Capræa, I.	
Kibroth.....	Kebrene, Mysia ...	Kobrus, Thrace	Cupra, Picur.	
Akrabim ...	Akraba	Akraiphiai, Bœo.		
Ephrah	...	Phrixa, Elis		
Bahuri	...	Begorra, Maced.		
Rabbah	...	Rhupes, Achaia		
Arabah	Harpagia, Mysia ...	...	...	Arbake, Tar.
Arab	...	Araphe, Attica.	...	Karavis, Tar.
Paruah	Pergæ, Pamphylia	Pharugai, Doris	Verrugo, Latium	Bergium, Tar.
Berachah ...	Phrygia	Perga, Maced. ...	Bergomum	Tuboricum, Tar.
,,	Pergamus, Mysia	...	...	Barkine, Tar.
,,	...	...	...	Bergidium, Tar.
B R Birei	Pyrrha, Caria	Pherai, Thessaly		
,,	Parium, Mysia.....	Beroia, Maced.	Barium, Apulia	
BRS Bozrah	Bazaro, Capp. Arm.	Passaron, Epeir.	Posaurum, Umb.	
Bezer.....	Pasarne, Capp. Arm.			
Sepher	Sepura, Cilic.	...	Sibrium, Gal. Cis.	Sibaria, Lus.
Ziphron.....	Phusipara, Arm. ...	...	Siberina, Brut.	Subur, Tar.
Sibraim.....	...	...	Sybaris, Lucau.	Vesperios, Tar.
,,	...	...	Casperula, Sub.	Kisimbrium, Bar.
,,	...	...	Sibrium, Gal. Cis.	Consabrum, Tar.
Misrephoth	...	Seriphos, I.	Sirpium, Sab.	Serpa, Bœtica.
BS Abez	Ephesus	Bessa, Attica ...	Pisæ, Etruria	Ibes, Tar.
Ephez ... }	Bazeis, Capp.	Pisa, Achaia		
Paz ..... }	Abassos, Phrygia...	,, Elis		
Paseah	...	Phoizoi, Arcad.	Boza, Sardin.	
Sheba	Asiba, Pontus	Asopus, Lacon.	Sabium, Gal. Cis.	Savia, Tar.
Ziph	Siva, Capp.	Siphai, Bœotia...	Siphæum, Brut.	Iaspis, Tar.
Shebah	Sabus, Capp. Arm.	...	...	Aspavia, Bar.
,,	Zoba, Pisidia			
BSK Boskath.....	Abaskus, R.	Phuska, Maced.	Avesika, Istria...	Bakasis, Tar.
Bezek	Physkus, Caria. ...	...	Buxeta, Gal. Cis.	

	Palestine.	Asia Minor, &c.	Greece, &c.	Italy, &c.	Spain.
BSK	Jebusi	Habessus, Lycia ...	...	...	Ebusus, I.
	Chozeba.....	Casbia, Lycaonia ...	Cassope, Epeirus	...	Kusibi, Tar.
	Achzib				
	Achshaph				
	Kibzaim ...	Kabassus, Capp. ...	Kupasis, Thrace	Compsa, Sab. ...	Kaphasa, Lus.
BSD	Zephath.....	Sibeda, Lycia	Subata, Epeirus	Sabate, Etruria	
	,,	...	Sphettos, Attica		
	Ishtob	...	Stoboi, Maced....	Stabiæ, Campan.	Astapa, Bœt.
	,,	...	Astibon ,,	...	Sætabis, Tar.
	Tiphsah.....	...	Thisbe, Bœotia		
BSN	Bashan	Passanda, Mysia ...	Pasinum, Illyria	Phausania, Sard.	
	,,	Pisonos, Capp. Arm.			
	Zaphon	...	Siphnos, I.	Sæpinum, Sabini	
	Shophan				
BD	Eboda	Abydos, Mysia ...	Hippotai, Bœotia	Aufidia, Sabin.	Badia, Lusit.
	Oboth	Beudos, Pisidia ...	...	Vatia, Sabin. ...	Biatia, Tarrac
	Tebbath ...	Tobata, Pamph. ...	Thebæ, Bœotia...	Bodetia, Liguria	Adeba, ,,
	Thebez	Iotape, Cilicia	,, Thessaly		
	Tappuah ...	Taba, Phrygia	Dipaia, Arcadia	...	Dibo, Lusit.
	,,	Tabæ, Caria.			
BDN	Padan	Pitane, Mysia	Bithenæ, Thrace	Pitinum, Picen.	Bedunia, Tarrac
	,,	...	...	,, Sabin.	
	Beden	Petenissus, Lycaon	Pudna, Maced.	Fidenæ, Lat.	
	Betonim ...	Bitoana, Caria	Puthion, Thessal.		
	Aphinit.....	...	Apidna, Attic	Phintias, Sicily	Pinetus, Lusit.
	,,	...	Phœnike, Epeirus	...	Pintia, Tarrac
BL	Abel	Abala.....	Pella, Maced.	Abella, Campania	Aboula ,,
	Abila.....	Piala, Pontus	Pialia, Thessaly	Abolla, Sicily ...	Belia ,,
	Bela	Pyla, ,, ...	Phelloe, Achaia	Pallia, Etruria ...	Obila, Lusit.
	Baala.....	Phelles, Lycia	Boleoi, Argos	Palla, Corsica	
	Balah.....	...	...	Pela, Istria	
	Eleph ... }	Lapha, Crete ...	Olpe, Acarnania	{ Albium, Ligur. Alba, Lat. Allife, Sabin Elavia, Sicily	Oliba, Tarrac
	Heleph ... }				
BLD	Bealoth	Ablata, Pontus ...	Philiaidai, Attica	Palatium, Sabin.	Velladis, Lusit.
	Baalath.....	Amblada, Pisidia...	Platæa, Bœotia	Valetium, Apulia	Blætisa, ,,
	Palet				
	Bethel	Petalia, Pisidia ...	Pautalia, Maced.	Petelia, Brut. ...	Bætula, Tar.
	Bethul	Podalia ,,	...	Petiliana, Sicily	
	,,	...	...	Puteoli, Camp.	
	Thophel ...	Tabala, Lydia	Tolophon, Locris	Tibula, Sardinia	
	,,	Thabilaka, Albania			
	Lebaoth.....	Lebedus, Lydia ...	Lebadeia, Bœotia	Valvata, Etruria	Leptis, Bœotia
	,,	...	Lapathus, Thes.	...	Lobetum, Tar.
BLN	Lebenah ...	Leben, Crete.....	...	Albinia, Etruria	Altabon, ,,

PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, &c.	GREECE, &c.	ITALY, &c.	SPAIN.
BLN Libnah.....	Colophon, Lydia ...	Alpenos, Doris.	Lavinium, Lat.	
Libnath.....	Alabanda, Caria ...	...	,, Luc.	
Pelon.....	Abliana, Albania...	Phalana, Thessal.	Pallanum, Sal.	Pallantia, Tar.
,,	...	Pallene, Attica	Abellinum, Sab.	Ebellinum, Tar.
,,	...	,, Laconia	Belunum, Venet.	Belon, Bœtica.
,,	...	,, Arcadia	Velina, Etruria.	Pælontium, Tar.
,,	...	Phalanna, Thes.	Volana, Sicily	
,,	...	Peleon, Bœotia		
Penuel	...	...	Viniola, Sardinia	Viniola, Tarrac
BLK Cabul.....	Chabala, Albania...	...	Capula, Venet....	Gebala, Tar.
,,	Cubilia, Lydia	...	...	Cibilis, Lusit.
Helbon	Colophon, Lydia ...	Hellopia, Epeirus	...	Kollippo, ,,
Bilhah	Balkeia, Mysia.....	Abilibos, Thessal.	...	Obulkon, Bœt.
Helbah				
BLR Irpeel	Briula, Caria	Araplos, Thrace	Arabela, Sicily...	Turbula, Tar.
Riblah	...	Harpleia, Laconia	Trebula, Sabin.	Karbula, Bœt.
,,	...	...	...	Tribola, Lusit.
BLS Kabzeel.....	Karpazelis, Capp.	Kupsela, Thrace	Hispellum, Umb.	Hispalis, Bœt.
Bazlith	Phaselis, Pamph.	...	Pausulæ, Picen.	Pæsula, Bœt.
,,	Pisilis, Caria	...	Fæsulæ, Etrur.	Basilippo, Bœt.
Shalbim ...	Silbium, Phrygia..	...	Salebro, Etrur.	Silpia, Bœt.
,,	...	...	Salvia, Picen.	
,,	...	...	Silbe, Istria	
BN Nebo	Nepea, Phrygia ...	Enope, Laconia	...	Enipa, Bœt.
Nobah ...	Niobe, Lydia (a dripping stone)	...	...	Novium, Tar.
Nophah				
Nephtoah (Well)	Nymphæ, Lydia	...	Nepete, Etruria	Onoba, Bœt.
Anab	Anave, Phrygia ...	Anaphe, I.	...	Anabis, Tar.
Janobah ...	Anabon	Ænope, Laconia	...	Onoba, Bœt.
Punon	Pionia, Mysia	Panion, Thr. ...	Bononia, Gal. Cis.	
Ophni	...	Hupana, Achaia	Opinum, Lucan.	
Abana	Abanus, Phrygia..	Ipni, Thessaly ..	Aufena, Subin ...	Baniana, Bœt.
KR Achor.....	Icaria, I.	Aigura, Achaia...	Akerræ, Gal. Cis.	Agiria, Tar.
Gerar.....	Careura, Caria	Icaria, Attica ...	Cariara, Etruria	Caurium, Lusit.
Jagur.....	Carus, Bythnia ...	Acharrai, Thes.	Acara, Gal. Cis.	
Rechah	Rocca, Crete	...	Rhegium, Brut.	
Jericho	Acharacha, Caria...	...	Arikia, Latium	Orgao, Bœt.
Arka	...	...	Akre, Sicily	Orkia, Tar.
Karkor	Gargara, Mysia ...	Kerka, Bœotia...	Kirkeii, Latium	Karruka, Bœt.
,,	...	...	...	Kurika, ,,
KRL Rachal	Argela, Caria	Argule, Attica ...	Regillum, Sub.	Arakeli, Tar.
Rogel	Bargulia, Caria ..	Krokulion, Ætol.	...	Vergilis, ,,
KRD Kartah	Kardasa, Caria.....	Khuretiai, Thes.	Kroton, Brut. ...	Karthago, Tar.
Kerioth ...	Gordos, Lydia	Skiritis, Laconia		

PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, &c.	GREECE, &c.	ITALY, &c.	SPAIN.
KRD Kirjath	Krade, Caria			
Kartan	Gortuna, Crete ...	Gurtona, Thessal.	Cortona, Etruria	Kretina, Lusit.
Kitron	Khutrion, Lydia ...	Kitron, Maced.	Kroton, Brut.	
Geder	Getara, Albania ...	Leuktra, Bœotia		
Gerah	Cadra, Capp.	...	Eketra, Latium	
Gederath ...	Cedroæ, Caria	...	Nikotera, Brut...	
,,	Cytorus, Paph. ...	...	Skidrus, Brut. ...	
,,	Kotuora, Pontus			
Rakkath ...	Perkote, Mysia ...	...	Ergetium, Sicily	Tarraga, Tar.
Ariath	Ariassus, Pisidia ...	Erissiadai, Attica	Arretium, Etrur.	Aritium, Lus.
KRN Karnaim ...	Karnake, Capp. ...	Karnasion, Mes.	Geronium, Sabin.	Karanikum, Tar.
,,	Karnalis, Capp. ...	Koronoa, Thes.	...	Gerunda, Tar.
,,	Gorneas, Armenia	,, Phocis		
Ekron	Grynia, Mysia	Akharna, Attica	Aharna, Etrur.	
,,	Korna, Lycaonia ...	Kheronæa, Bœot.		
Horonaim ..	...	Corinthus, Cor.		
Haran	Aranis, Cap. Arm.	{ Krannon, Epr. { ,, Thessaly		
Migron	...	Murkinos, Maced	Murgantia, Sab.	
Rakkon	Arucandia, Lycia...	Erikinnion, Ths.	Fregenæ, Etruria	
,,	Aranga, Capp.	...	Furkona, Sabin.	
,,	Rignon, Lycaonia	...	Tarquinii, Etrur.	
Nahor	Ancyra, Phrygia ...	Anaguros, Attica	Ankura, Sicily	
Anaharoth ..	Ancyra, Galatia ...	Tanagra, Bœotia	Nukeria, Umb.	
,,	...	...	,, Gal. Cis.	
KRS Geshuri	Khasira, Arm. Maj.			
Gezor	Kizara, Capp.	Lukosoura, Arca.		
Jazer	Gaziora, Pontus ...	Gazorus, Maced.		
Rissah	Rhizus, Pontus ...	Kharissia, Arcad.	Carystus, Ligur.	
Haroseth ...	Ariassus, Pisidia ...	Keressus, Bœotia		
Harosheth...	Araxa, Lydia	Erusikhos, Acar.	Carisi, Sardinia	Keresus, Tar.
Haresh Sirah'.....	Saraka, Colchis ...	...	Syracusa, Sicil.	Sorokaria, Bœt.
Charashim ..	Carasena, Mysia ...	Corseia, Lokris		
,,	...	Gareskos, Maced.		
Masrekah ...	Makrassa, Lydia ...	...	...	Sikaraka, Tar.
Sihor	Sacora, Capp.	Sukurion, Thess.	Skhera, Sicily ...	Sekerræ, Tar.
Shicron	Daskura, Arm. Min.	Seyros, J.	...	Sukron, Tar.
KRM Carmel	Carmala, Cap. Arm.	Cromi, Arcadia...	Cremona, Gal. Cis.	
Karem	Karima, Galatia.	Hermione. Argol.	...	Karme, Lusit.
Horem	Korium, Crete	Hyrmine, Elis		
Hormah ...	Cormasa	Harma, Bœotia		
Gomorrah ...	Commoris, Cilicia	Comaros, Epeirus	Camarinum, Umb	
,,	Chimæra, Lycia ...	Chimæra, Epeirus		
,,	Cameira, Rhodes			
,,	,, Crete			

PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, &c.	GREECE, &c.	ITALY, &c.	SPAIN.
KRM Rekem	Rhegma, Cilicia ...	Orkhomenos, Bœ.		
,,	Orukhomenos, Rho.	,, Arcad.		
Machir	Mogara, Pontus ...	Megara, Megaris	Megara, Sicily	
Mechirath...	Macrasa, Lydia ...	Amorgos, I.	Himera ,,	
Mearah	Magarsa, Cilicia			
KBN Gibeon	...	...	Capena, Etruria	Cepiana, Lusit.
Cabbon	...	...	Xiphonius, Sicil.	Equabona, ,,
Nekeb	Anakba, Capp.....	Nikaia, Doris		
KBD Gibbeath ..	...	...	Capution, Sicily	
Gibbethon				
KB Gaba	Abgabes, Pontus...	Caphuai	Capua, Campan.	
Aphek	...	Pheka, Thessaly	Gabii, Latium	
Aphekah ...	Phokaia, Lydia ...	Phokis	Pauka, Cit	
,,	...	Phegeus, Attica		
KL Keilah	Kaloe, Lydia	Khalia, Bœotia	Gela, Sicily	Kale, Tar.
,,	...	Aigilæ, Laconia	Celia, Apulia ...	Okilis, ,,
Gilgal	Golgoi, Cyprus.....	Chalcis, Eubœa	Aquila, Sabin	
Hachilah ...	Kekulion, Mysia ...	Oichalia, Thessal.	Halikuai, Sicily	
Hogla	...	,, Ætol....	Aquileia, Etruria	
,,	...	...	Agylla, ,,	
KLD Gilead	Gelda, Albania.....	Calydon, Ætol.	Galata, Sicily	
Galeed	...	Challidai, Attica	Galatia, Sabin	
Gelloth	...	Echelidæ ,,	Tigullia, Etruria	
Giloh.....	...	...	Cliternum, Sabin.	
Makheloth	Megalassus, Cap. Ar.			
Migdol	Mugdala, Pamph.			
Joktheel ...	...	...	Kutilia, Sabin.	
Giddel	...	...	Ekhetla, Sicily	
Helkath ...	...	Lakhiadai, Attica	Elkethion, Sicily	Olkades, Tar.
,,	...	...	...	Belgede, ,,
KLS Chisloth ...	Akalissos, Lycia ...			
Chesil	Gazelon, Pontus ...	...		Egelasta, Tar.
Chesalon ...	Colossai, Phrygia	Glisas, Bœotia		
Chesulloth				
Salchah.....	Zalekhus, Pamph.	Salganeus, Bœot.	Sulchi, Sardinia	Salakia, Lus & Tar
,,	Sagalassus, Pisidia	...	...	Sallakus, Lus.
Lachish.....	Lazika, Colchis ...	Lukoa, Arcadia		
Eshcol	Sagulion, Pontus...	Skullai, Thrace	Skullæum, Brut.	
,,	Skolla, Capp.	Skolos, Bœotia		
Shiloh	Saloe, Lydia Lake	Sellasia, Laconia	...	Selia, Bœotia
KLN Eglon	Egilanum, Pontus	Kleonai, Argos...	Akelanum, Sab.	
Golan	Kelenoi, Phrygia...	,, Phocis...	Kalloniana, Sicil.	Klunia, Tar.
Ajalon	Kalunda, Caria ...	Kullene, Elis ..	Æculanum, Sab.	Kolenda, ,,
Holan	...	...	Hellana, Etruria	
Askelon.....	Skulake, Mysia ...	Salganeus, Bœot.	Asculum } Picen.	
,,	...	...	Asklon } Apul.	

Palestine.	Asia Minor, &c.	Greece, &c.	Italy, &c.	Spain.
KLN Nahallal ...	Nakoleia, Phrygia	Ankhiale, Thrace		
K N Gain	Kana, Mysia	Ganos, Thrace ...	Cannæ, Apulia	
Kanah	,, Lesbos	Gonnos, Thessaly	Genua, Liguria	Kunike, Bal. Is.
Janoah	Konne, Phrygia ...	Khuniai, Thrace	Khana, Sicily ...	Konkana, Tar.
Kinah	Kœna, Capp.	Aiginion, Thes.	Kekina, Etruria	Kinna, ,,
Mekonah ...	Ikonium, Lycaonia	Mykenos, I.	Kœnina, Lat. ...	Kinniani, ,,
,,	Ægonne, Pontus ...	Mykenai, Argos	Aquinum ,,	
Neah	Niga, Albania	Nikaia, Doris ...	Nikæ, Liguria ...	Noega, Tar.
KDS Kadesh	Kudissos, Phrygia	...	...	Gades, Bœtica.
,,	Godasa, Arm. Min.			
Succoth.....	Daskousa, Capp. ...	Skotussa, Thes.		
Hadashah ...	Hudissa, Caria			
KND Kenath.....	Gundusa, Cap. Arm.	Kunaitha, Arcad.	Egnatio, Apulia	Akontia, Tar.
Hannathon	Knidos, Caria.....	Panakton, Attic.		
Daanah.....	Adana, Cilicia	Donakon, Bœot.		
Taanach ...	Thiana, Capp.	...	Catana, Sicily	
KMN Mekonah ..	Magnana, Pontus...	Migonion, Lacen.		
Gannim ...	Akmona, Phrygia	Mykenai, Argos	Engyum, Sicily	
Janum	Ikonium, Lycania	Mykonos, I.		
,,	...	Mykunia, Ætol.	Comini	
Camon ... }	Comana, Pontus ...	Alkomenai, Thes.	...	Kanama, Bœtica
Jokneam }	,, Armenia	,, Mac.	...	Jamna, Bal. Is.
Maon ?				
Haamonai...	...	Haimoniai, Arca.		
K S Gaza ..... }	Assos, Mysia	Casos, I.	Agasus, Apulia	Ocasso, Tar.
Azzah ... }	Kissa, Pontus	Kissa, Thrace		
Gaash	Kussus, Lydia	Hessos, Locris ...	...	Kaus, Tarrac
Kezir.....	Kuzikos.....	Kissos, Maced.		
Hosah	Khuza, Capp.	Husiai, Argos		
Jahaza				
Azekah	Mosega, Albania ...	...	Askia, Sabin. ...	Ossigi, Bœtica
Socoh ... }	Suke, Cilicia	...	{ Sukkeianum,	
Shocoh ... }			{ Brut.	
Secacah.....	...	Sikinos, I.		
Shihon	...	Sicyon, Greece		
KD Kattah	Kuta, Colchis	Ægitium, Ætolia	Akidii, Lucania	
Gath	Kadi, Phrygia	Gatheai, Arcadia	Ægida, Istria	
Gudgodah...	Cadyanda, Lycia ...	Guthion, Laconi	Caudium, Sab.	Tukki, Bœt.
Juttah	Kotuaeion, Phrygia	Dikaia, Thrace...	...	Tugia, Tar.
Techoa	Citium, Cyprus ...	Tegea, Arcadia...	...	Attakum, Tar.
Athach	...	Attica, Greece ...	Othoka, Sardinia	Attegus, Bœt.
K Accho	Aegai, Lycia.....	...	...	Akki, Tar.
Hukkok ...	...	...	...	Akkatukki, Tar.
SRD Zared.....	Sardis, Lydia	Sarta, Macedonia		
Sarid	Arsarata, Arm. Maj.			
Zeirath	Saratra, Lycaonia			

	Palestine.	Asia Minor, &c.	Greece, &c.	Italy, &c.	Spain.
SRD	Zaretan	Sardene, Caria			
	Zartanah ...	Sardeva, Arm. Maj.	Zortane, Thrace	Saturnia, Etruria	
	Hazeroth ...	Khasira, Arm. Maj.			
	Ashteroth ...	Asdara, Capp.	Stiria, Attica ...	Ostra, Umbria	
	,,	Sataros, Lycia	...	Astura, Latium	
	,,	Astura, Mysia	...	Sutrium, Etruria	
	,,	Setara			
	Beshterah ...	Sotira, Pontus	...	Pistoria, Etruria	
	,,	Ostrus, Phrygia ...	...	Testrina, Sabin.	
	Moresheth..	Marathusa, Crete...	Eresidai, Attica	Rosetum, Etruria	
	Moseroth }	Masora, Capp. Arm.	Oresthasia, Arca.		
	Mosera ... }	Mazuri, Pamph.			
	Tirzah	Tarsos, Cilicia	Eutresis, Bœotia	Taurasia, Sabin.	
	,,	Darsa, Pisidia	Thruoessa, Acha.		
SR	Zoar	Sura, Iberia	Serrai, Maced. ...	Assorus, Sicily ..	Seria, Bœt.
	Zer	,, Paphlag. ...	Assera, Maced.		
	Zorah.....	Zara, Capp. Arm.	Issoria, Epeirus		
	,,	Azora, Arm. Major	Azores, Thessaly		
SKN	Ashnah ...	Sakoena, Cilicia ...	Schoineus, Corin.	...	Assoconia, Tar.
	Kishion.....	...	Sicyon, Greece...	Kasena, Gal. Cis.	
	Gizon	Gazene, Phrygia ...	Sikinos, I.	Kisauna, Subin.	
	Kazin	...	...	Kasinum, Lat.	
SRN	Sharon	Saruena, Capp. ...	Serrion, Thessaly	Æsernia, Sabin.	
	Sharuen.....	Sourion, Pontus	...	Sarsina, Umbria	
	Sharaim ...	Sauronisena, Pontus	...	Ursaria, Istria ...	Siarum, Bœt.
	,,	Asarinum, Capp.			
SM	Massah	Amasia, Pontus ...	Messa, Lacenia...	Massa, Etruria	
	Mozah	Amuzon, Caria	Mases, Argolis		
	Shema	Zama, Capp.	Same,Cephallenia		
	Azem.....	Samos, I.	Oisume, Maced.		
	Ezem.....	Syme, I.			
SLM	Salem	Salamis, Cyprus ...	Salamis, I.		
	Shalom	Salmalassus, Arme.	Salmydessus, Th	...	Salmantika
	Zalmon, Mt.	Soluma, Lycia	Salmone, Elis ...	Sulmo, Sabin ...	Salmuka, Tar.
	Shillim	...	Selymbria, Thra.	,, Latium	
	Leshem	Klazomenæ, Lydia	Solymnia, I.		
	Mashal	Mesylame, Pontus	...	Massilia, Gaul	
SN	Zenan	Sana, Arm. Major	Sane, Macedonia	Sena, Etruria	
	Eshean	Sinna, Capp.	Aisonis, Thessal.	,, Umbria	
	Shen	Sinna, Galatia	Sane, Macedonia	Suana, Etruria	
	Zaananim ...	Soana, Capp.	Saniana, Thrace	Sinuessa, Latium	
	Ashan	Azani, Phrygia ...	Asine, Lacon. (3)	Ausona, Latium	
	Jeshanah ...	Osiana, Capp.	Azenia, Attica ...	Sinonia, I.	
	Shunem.....	Sanua, Albania ...	Sunium, Attica...	Suna, Sab.	
	Sansannah	Saniseni, Paph. ...	...	Susonnia, Venet.	Sanisera, Bal.
	,,	Nazianzene, Cap.			

	Palestine.	Asia Minor, &c.	Greece, &c.	Italy. &c.	Spain.
SDN	Sidon	Sidenia, Lycia	Sithonia, Maced.		
	,,	,, Mysia	Sosthenis, Thes.	Sestinum, Umb.	
	Aznoth	Sunnada, Phrygia			
SDL	Eshtaol	Satala, Arm. Minor	Castalia	Statulæ, Subin.	Setelsis, Tar.
	,,	Astale, Crete			
	,,	Kastolos, Lydia	...	...	Castulo, Tar.
	,,	Sedala, Arm. Minor			
	Thelassar	Artaleson, Arm.	...	Telessia, Sub.	
SL	Zela	Zela, Pontus	...	...	Sellium, Lus.
	Sela	Sala, Arm. Major	Lessa, Argos ...	...	Solia, Bœt.
	Laish	Ozzala, Capp.	Eleusis, Attica	Laus, Lucan	Lesa, Tar.
	Luz	Lassora	Oloesson, Thrace	Alsium, Etruria	
	Alush	Eleousa, Cilicia	Alyzia, Greece	Halesa, Sicil.	
	Shalisha	...	Sellasia, Laconia		
SS	Suzah	Suissa, Capp.	...	Suessa, Latium	
	,,	Assessos, Caria	...	Suassa, Umbria	
	,,	...	...	Assissium, ,,	
RM	Ramah (4)	Regma, Cilicia	Rhamæ, Thrace	Roma, Latium	
	Rumah	Aroma, Caria	Rhamnos, Attica	Ariminium, Umb.	
	Arumah	Archama, Capp.			
RN	Iron	Arna (Xanthus)	Arne, Thessaly	Arna, Umbria	
	Haran	Aranis, Capp. Arm	Arainos, Laconia	Arentia, Subin	
	,,	Erana, Cilicia	Erineos, Doris		
	,,	Arneæ, Lydia	Arriana, Thrace	Narnia, Sardin.	
	,,	...	...	,, Umbria	
	Naaran	Nora, Capp.	Erana, Messen.	Nure, Sardia	
	Naarath	Nariandus, Caria	Narona, Illyria	Neretum, Apulia	Nardinium, Tar.
D L	Idala	Idalæa, Cyprus	Delos, I.	Italia, Lacen.	Atiliana, Tar.
	Jethlah	Attaleia, Lydia	Daulis, Phocis		
	Tolad	...	Oitulis, Elis	Tetellus, Gal. Cis.	Tolctum, Tar.
	Lod	Lade, Caria			
	Aloth	Aludda, Phrygia	Elateia, Phocis		
DLN	Dilean	Dolionis, Mysia	Delion, Bœotia	Tellenæ, Lat.	Tullonium, Tar.
	,,	Mytilene, Lesbos	Atalanta, Maced.	Vetulonia, Lat.	Atiliana, ,,
DN	Ithnan	Thiana, Capp.	Athenai, Attica	Atina, Venet.	
	,,	Itanos, Crete	Iton, Thessaly	,, Latium	
	Taanath	Tenedos, I.	Tenos, I.	Tanctum, Gal. Cis.	
	,,	,, Pamphyl.	...	Atinates, Sabin.	
	Aneth	...	Anthedon, Bœot.	Netium, Apulia	
	Anathoth	...	...	Antium, Lat.	
DRL	Taralah	Tralles, Caria	Elatria, Epeirus	Talaria, Sicily	
DS	Zedad	Side, Pamphyl.	Side, Laconia	Setia, Lat.	Asidæ, Bœt.
	Ashdod	...	Sidas, Corinth	Asta, Liguria	Asta, Lusit.
	Ashdoth	Tazos, Colchis	Dasea, Arcadia	Hasta, ,,	
	Hadashah	Edessa, Colchis	Edessa, Maced.	Tisia, Brut.	
DD	Adadah	Adada, Pisidia	Teuthis, Arcad.	Teate, Sabin.	Edeta, Tar.

	Palestine.	Asia Minor, &c.	Greece, &c.	Italy, &c.	Spain.
DD	Hadattah ...	Adatthai, Capp. ...	Theutea, Sabin.		
DR	Doro	Doron, Cilicia	Thuria, Messan.	Tiera, Picen.	
	Adoraim ...	...	Ithoria, Ætolia...	Tharra, Sardin.	
	Dor	Hydara, Capp. Arm.	Derai, Sicyon ...	...	Udura, Tar.
	Eder	Teria, Mysia.....	Ithoria, Ætolia...	Adria, Gal. Cis.	
	Ataroth.....	Thusbeia, Lydia ...	Theudoria, Epeir.	Turrita, Etruria	Uttaris, Tar.
	Ariath	Rhœteum, Mysia...	Erition, Thessaly	Arretium, ,,	Aritium, Lusit.
	Arad	Rhodos, I.	...	Erete, Sicily	
LM	Millo.....	Mala, Colchis	Malaia, Arcadia	Meles, Sabin. ...	Malia, Tar.
LN	Allon.....	Olane, Armenia ...	Olenos, Ætolia ...	Olonna	Alonæ, ,,
	Elon	...	Elone, Thessaly	Luna, Etruria	
L	Hali	Ali, Cilicia	Elis, Arcadia ...	Elea, Lucania ...	Alia, Tar.
LL	Halhul	Halala, Capp.	Halias, Argos		
B	Japho	Aphia, Phrygia ...	Abai, Phocis.....	Ophia, Sabin. ...	Hippo, Tar.
	Japhia	Aipeia, Cyprus.....	Abia, Messene ...	Eubæa, Sicily	
VD	Avith.....	Pida, Pontus	Aphetai, Thessal.	Veii, Etruria	
N	Ono	Annaia, Caria	Oinoe, Attica ...	Noai, Sicily	
DD	Dothan.....	...	Dodona		

The identification of these names does not depend on simple general resemblance; they will be found to afford details of relationship, which again become of great importance to pre-historic investigation.

The prefixes are M, T (D), S, B (P), K, L, Y, O, &c., being the ancient series and extending beyond the Semitic.

The words in the Hebrew transliteration are generally in a crude form, without a final vowel. They generally consist of three consonants, with or without a prefix. Many are dissyllables, which in Greek or Latin transliterations are trisyllables. This latter seems to be the Caucasian form for town names, but in Asia Minor there are tetrasyllables. The tetrasyllables in Italy are mostly caused by the addition of a Latin termination.

The vowels conform to a great degree in the Hebrew and the other transliterations, though not always in the same order. Thus, to take a few cases from the earliest in the list:—

Mosera	Masora		
Shamir	Zimara	Ismara	
Maarath	Marathus	Maratha	Marathon
Amad	Amathia	Amathus	
Temani	Timena		
Dumoh	Tumia	Dumo	
Rimmon	Armone	Orminium	
Zalmonch	Salmone		
Rumah	Roma		
Paruah	Pharugai	Verrugo	
Boskath	Phuska	Buxata	

Chozeba	Cassope		
Bashan	Passandæ	Pasinum	
Betonim	Bitoana	Puthion	
Aphinit	Apidna	Phintias	Pintia
Abila	Piala		
Punon	Bononia	Panion	
Anaharoth	Anaguros		
Charashim	Carasena		
Haamonai	Haimoniai		
Kinah	Kinna	Kinniani	Kekina
Kanah	Kana	Ganos	Gannæ
Sharuen	Saruena		
Zaananim	Saniana		
Sansannah	Saniseni		
Idala	Idalæa		
Dilean	Delion		
Adadah	Adada		
Hadattah	Adatthai		

Where vowels are interchanged in transliterations they are commonly the middle vowels (I, E), and the female vowels (O, U). The male vowels are usually represented by A. The representatives of the double vowels are another marked point.

Baala	Piala	Pialia	
Taanach	Thiana		
Gaash	Ceos		
Naarath	Nariandus		
Haamonai	Haimoniai		
Taanath	Teanum		
Irpeel	Harpleia		
Techoa	Tegea	Attegua	
Zoar	Issoria		
Zanoah	Soana		
Goath	Guthion		
Sharuen	Sarruena	Serrion	
Birei	Bireia	Barium	Pheræ
Dilean	Delion	Dolionis	Tullonium
Ariath	Reate		

Of the terminations, one of the first to be noticed is that in H. This, as lengthening the syllable, is represented in sixty-six cases by an additional vowel. A few examples are given:—

Mithcah	Medokia	Modikia	
Nimrah	Anemurium	Anemoria	
Mizpah	Messapia	Messapium	Mopsion
Berachah	Ambrakia	Bergium	
Bozrah	Perusia	Bruzcia	Bursao
Shebah	Siphæum	Zobia	
Balah	Piala	Velleia	
Shiloh	Saloe	Selia	

Suzah	Suissa	Suessa	Suassa
Doroa	Thurium	Tiora	
Hachilah	Akilium	Aquileia	
Canah	Chuniæ	Genua	
Hadashah	Dasea	Tisia	

It is possible that ה represents the vowel in the ordinary form, as in Greek and Latin it is I, the vowel now used in Georgian.

H changes to N, as Ummah (Homona), Mozah (Amuzon), Socoh (Succeianum), Dimonah (Timonion), Hormah (Hermione, Hurmine), Gomorrah (Camarinum), Arumah (Ariminium), and about twenty cases.

H changes also to S, as Bozrah (Bruzus), Tirzah (Tarsus), Rabbah (Rhupes), and in about twelve cases.

H as a final changes to K, but it is then a radical, as in Sirah (Sirika). As an intermediate letter and radical it also changes to K, as Haresheth (Keressos, Kharissa), Sihor (Sakora), Anaharoth (Anaguros), Hazar (Chasira), Bilhah (Balkeia), and in about twenty-five cases.

H as a final is represented as other finals are by a plural. This takes place in sixteen cases, as Hosah (Husiai), Zartanah (Zortanæ), Hadattah (Adatthai), Berachah (Pharugai), Hachilah (Aigilæ).

The termination TH follows the same general laws as that in H.

It represents a lengthening vowel but in a few cases, as Moresheth (Merusium), Bazlith (Pæsula).

TH also changes to N, as in Timnath (Temenion), Mephath (Mevania), and in six cases.

TH changes to S more freely in about twenty-three cases, as Chisloth (Acalissos), Mechirath (Macrasa), Boskath (Abaskus, Phuskus).

TH preserves its form as a final and as a radical in many cases, as—Amatha (Amathus), Kenath (Kunaitha), Maarath (Maratha); but it is represented also by D, DD, and T. It is possible that the D in Greek transliteration was sometimes a Dhelta (as in Romaic), and not a Delta.

TH as a final is represented also by a plural in twenty cases, as—Gibbeath (Kaphuai), Avith (Veii), Moseroth (Mazuri), Gelloth (Khallidai).

N is a terminal; its peculiarity is that in about twenty examples it is represented also by N, as—Shihon (Sicyon), Sharon (Serrion), Kartan (Kroton), Kitron (Khutrion), Pelon (Peleon, Belon). In most cases, however, it is represented with a vowel added. Occasionally the N is mute, as in Shimron (Simara), Punon (Peonia), Pirathon (Piratheis). It is also represented by a plural form, as—Dilean (Tellenæ), Rakkon (Eregenæ).

It is to be noted that N is a terminal in other transliterations, as—Galeed (Calydon), Helkath (Elkethion), Maroth (Marathon).

M is a terminal.

M as a plural is not always represented as a plural in other transliterations. The best examples are—Akrabim (Akraiphai, Kekropai), Betonim (Bithenæ, Potniai), Zaanim (Azani), Gebim (Gabii), Bochim (Bagæ).

The plural forms of the ancient town names of the several regions is perhaps to be thus accounted for. A Caucasian capital would consist of three parts, representing the middle, male, and female. The middle town was the citadel, with the residence of the king and soldiery, with the fire-temple on the hill; the male town contained the residence of the governor and the priests, of the artisans and tradesmen, with the temples and groves of worship; and the female town was the seaport or river suburb, with its population of persons devoted to the water—fishermen, boatmen, sailors, aliens, slaves, &c. In case of a summer town and a winter town, the winter town would be the middle town, on the hills, and the summer town the town on the river and plains. To express all the towns, the plural of one form—the middle town, for instance—would be used, and this practice, begun in Caucasian, would be adopted by Hebrews, Hellenes, Latins, Iberians.

Looking to the terminations in N, P, or V, S, TH, it is most likely they represent the two Caucasian plurals, and the locative and dative cases.

SH as a radical and terminal is represented by S and Z. It is found as Z in Shebah (Zobia), Bashan (Bizana), Eshean (Azenia), &c.

As SH has no character in Hellenic and Latin, it appears to have been specially represented in Greek and Latin by SS, or S with a vowel, in about twenty-five cases, as Kadesh (Kudissos), Hadashah (Hudissa, Edessa), Bashan (Abassos), Haresh (Keressos), Lachish (Leugasia), Gaash (Kissa), Mashal (Massilia), Shaarim (Siarum), Ashen (Osiana). It is conceivable that SI would be convertible into SH, but the SS must have had a like property in some Hellenic dialects.

Another noticeable transliteration is the representations of SH by SK, KS, of which we have about twenty examples, such as Ashnah (Sakoena), Skhoineus (Aixone), Mareshah (Morosgi), Shalom (Askelum), Ashan (Oxynia), Shebarim (Skarpha).

Z is transliterated by Z in several examples, as—Zela (Zela), Azem (Zama), Gizon (Gazene).

In all the forms of transliteration, the first vowel is occasionally transposed and made the initial letter, as in Eshtaol (Astale), Ishtob (Astapa), Suzah (Assessos), Aznoth (Sunnada), Nimrah (Anemurium).

A peculiarity in Canaanite town names, that of alliteration, is to be found in the other transliterations. Thus Madmenah and Sansannah, neighbouring and assonant names, are paralleled by Methymna, Saniseni, Sanisera, Nazianzene, Susonnia. So Hazazen, Hukkok, Gudgodah, Zaanim, Halhul, Elealah, are paralleled by Assissium, Suessula, Sisaraka, Akkatuki, Perperina, Pompelon, Alala.

It is worth while to regard some of the names, which are common to Palestine and the other regions, and some of which are familiar enough.

In Greece we see—

Athens	Sicyon	Chalcis	Æmathia
Thebes	Phocis	Eleusis	Ithome
Argos	Marathon	Messapia	Pharsalus
Mycena	Methone	Pharsalus	Pydna
Corinth	Mantineia	Leuctra	Pelle

Mægara	Salamis	Cyllene	Idomene
Sparta	Tegea	Dodona	Rhamnus
Lacedemon	Platea	Calydon	Perga
Messene	Pallene	Nemea	Cyparissa
Elis	Cheronæa	Tanagra	Abdera
Pisa	Ægina	Ambracia	Hermione

In Asia we find—

Sardis	Tralles	Temnos	Amida
Ephesus	Ancyra	Methymna	Chimæra
Smyrna	Ikonium	Rithymna	Cebrene
Miletus	Priene	Cnidos	Patara
Phocea	Abydos	Cyzicus	Mygdala
Mytilene	Lebedus	Gortyna	Azani
Rhodes	Colophon	Comana	Adana
Tarsos	Amasia	Idalæa	Amathus

We recognise in Italy—

Roma	Gabii	Tusculum	Camerinum
Pisa	Veii	Telamo	Croton
Sena	Tarquinii	Cære	Misenum
Parma	Catana	Aquileia	Arretia
Verona	Mazara	Lavinium	Cannæ
Syracusa	Ancona	Genua	Regillum
Capua	Nuceria	Ariminium	Caudium
Mantua	Cremona	Bergomum	Eugube
Mutina	Assissium	Fidenæ	Reate
Bononia	Patavium	Nomentum	Clusium
Massa	Cortona	Amiternum	Narnia
Luna	Sybaris	Stabiæ	Puteoli

In Spain we may select—

Gades	Mentesa	Equabona	Vergilium
Hispalis	Barcine	Telobis	Subur
Hippo	Carbula	Egelasta	Araceli
Bætulo	Salamantika	Ossonoba	Olcades
Carthago	Laminium	Collippo	Gebala
Carteia	Astapa	Talamina	Salacia
Tarraga	Toletum	Turbula	Spartavia
Mago	Myrtilis	Roboretum	Onoba
Castulo	Basilippo	Scalabis	Bedunia
Gerunda	Nardinium		

Thus the most ancient seats of civilisation, and many great cities of this day, are included in our list.

If the Canaanite serves as a test for the other regions, it enables us to ascertain what were radicals and what terminals, and to decide on the essential characteristics. It follows, on the converse, that the other transliterations give the like aid for Canaanite. Thus the names of Etruria, Armenia, or Hellas, become criteria for Palestine—to decide what is Caucasian and Canaanite, and what is Hebrew.

If the names of Etruria or Attica are taken, the Canaanite canon will assist in their decipherment, as they in return throw light on the names of Canaan.

The proofs above given are purely philological, but they point to material results. If, for instance, there was at one time a population in Canaan, a population in Kholkis, one in Lydia, another in Bœotia, one in Etruria, and a population in Lusitania, using the same language in the same way for naming their towns, then there must in all these regions have been populations using not only the same language, but the same mythology and the same arts. Their rude stone monuments, their castles, their citadels, their town walls, gates, foundations, sewers, tombs, arms, utensils, would present points of resemblance and comparison as assured as those to be found in the community of words.

Thus the exploration of Palestine under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, if pushed far enough and deep enough, and if adequately supported by contributions, must throw the greatest light on the archæology of Asia and Europe. The Bible tells us that the Israelites invaded a settled population having walled cities, and, as it is here proved those cities were built by the same ruling race as that which raised the walled cities of Caria, Attica, and Latium, so will the exploration of Palestine be effectually a classic exploration as well as sacred, and as much as if conducted *in situ* in Caria, Arcadia, Apulia, or Hispania Tarraconensis.

In the case of Hellenic exploration, we are confused as to what is Cyclopean, Pelasgian, or Hellenic. In Etruria we hardly know what is indigenous and what is posterior. In megalithic monuments we look for the Druidic ; but in Palestine we are free from these sources of confusion. There we shall not be disturbed by Leleges, Pelasgi, Hellenes, Sabini, Iberi, Celtiberi, or Druids. We have one danger—that of distinguishing between what is Phœnician of the Caucasian period and what is Phœnician of the Semitic period; but altogether we have in Palestine the fairest field as yet open to us for testing the earliest and most important points in archæology and pre-historic studies.

Although in this paper comparisons have been made with the West, that is not their limit, they equally apply to the East. The same evidence of language here given is available for Mesopotamia, Persia, and India. Thus exploration in Palestine will lay the foundation for a better investigation of sites in those regions, as yet imperfectly examined, or which have not been approached. Palestine is, too, a boundary land for that epoch of archæology. From Egypt there is a sharply-marked-out line, beyond which the Caucasian area does not advance. The influence of Egypt within the Caucasian limits is likewise much less than the ignorance of Herodotus has led us to believe, so also is the influence of the Phœnicians. On all these points the soil of Palestine promises to give us materials in aid and in elucidation of the ancient text, exhibiting that text not merely as a local and personal

history of the Israelites, but as our oldest and best exponent for the history of the ancient world and the early dawn of civilisation.

With the new light which we have acquired as to the relations of Palestine, it is impossible to tell what departments of history may be affected by the results. Thus, with regard to Spain, it is already evident that the conclusions of William von Humboldt with regard to the Iberians must be materially modified. The important discovery of that philosopher of the relation between ancient local names in Spain and modern Basque gave us a Turanian population as an element in ancient Europe; but the value of that element was exaggerated by himself and by others, and, among these, by myself, in my paper on the Iberians in Asia Minor. It appeared to follow from Von Humboldt's discovery, that all which was not apparently Celtic or presumedly Phœnician or Carthaginian in Spain, must be Iberian. One serious consequence of this assumption was that names in Italy, Hellas, &c., resembling those in Spain were held to be Iberian, and evidence of an Iberian population in those countries. It also followed that the ancient civilisation was considered to be Iberian. From the Canaanite test it appears that terms in Spain having Basque affinities are not Iberian, and many others supposed to be Iberian are not so.

Astura, a name found in Spain and Italy, is one of the strong points of the system of Von Humboldt (see his "Researches on the Primitive Inhabitants of Spain"), and yet his derivation of Astura, from *asta*, rock, and *ura*, water, as signifying "rock water," is most suspicious. Astura is, however, by all linguistic evidence, the analogue of Ashteroth and Beeshterah in Palestine, and consequently not only of Astura in Latium, of Astura in Mystra, but of a dozen names of allied form scattered over the ancient world. Astura, too, as a river name, is not dependent on the Basque *ura*, water, but is formed from a radical D R S, as the town names are. Asta, another key of his system, is not formed from *asta*, a rock, but is a recognisable Caucasian town name. It is Palestine which affords the touchstone in these cases. We may pause as to Astura and Asta in the European peninsulas, but we have no Basque influence to disturb our opinions in Palestine. It follows, as a remote consequence, even with regard to the population of Britain, that besides the Iberian element which has been recognised in the Silures and in Western Ireland, there must have been an anterior population of the same alliance as the Canaanite.

It is thus the connection of archæological science, as of physical science, and of all sciences, extends to the remotest consequences, and the displacement of one atom will immediately and ultimately affect others. Indeed, so far as concerns ourselves, it is within the limits of probability that the present expedition to Palestine may throw a light on the megalithic monuments of Britain and on the gold ornaments of Hibernia. Earlier inscriptions in characters as yet unrecognised may yet reward the explorer, and consolidate and harmonise the relics of ancient history.

HYDE CLARKE.